The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth Avenue.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered (if carriers can reach) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1876. NO. 266.

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

News at Last from General Crook.

Within a Day's March of the Savages.

Attempt Made to Burn His Camp ---Narrow Escape of a Reconnoitering Party --- Cheyennes Leave the Agencies to Join Sitting Bull---Hostile Demonstrations by the Chippewas on the Minnesota Frontier---A Massacre Feared --- Black Hills Miners Massacred and Mutilated.

CHEYENNES LEAVE THE AGENCIES TO JOIN THE HOSTILE SAVAGES.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Wild rumors prevailed in this city this evening to the effect that information had been received from the pickets that a portion of General Crook's command had been cut off and massacred by the Indians. Inquiry at General Sheridan's headquarters at a late hour showed that the Lieutenant General was in receipt of dispatches, but that the report of the slaughter was entirely unfounded. These dispatches state that a few days since eight hundred Cheyennes and large body of Sioux left the Red Cloud Agency for the purpose of joining the hostile bands in the North. General Merritt, who was encamped on Rawhide creek, in front of Laramie, had been ordered to intercept these bands, and prevent their forming a junction with Sitting Bull. General Crook reports that he is still waiting for reinforcements, and he estimates the Indians in his vicinity as three to one. No fights are reported since Custer's and Reno's encounters.

NEWS AT LAST FROM GENERAL CROOK—NARROW ESCAPE OF A RECONNOITERING SQUAD.

CHEYENNE, July 15.—The following was received here to-night *via* Fort Fetterman from General Crook's camp at Cloud Peak, dated July 12: Three soldiers, couriers from General Terry at the mouth of the Big Horn, have just arrived. General Terry's dispatch to General Crook confirms the news of Custer's fate, and implies very plainly that had General Custer waited one day longer General Gibbon would have joined him. General Terry is much relied on by General Crook to join forces and make plans and execute them regardless of rank.

"The Indians are still hovering about the Little Big Horn, one day's hard march from here. They have fired into camp every night of late, and tried to burn us out by setting the grass on fire all around. On the 9th inst. Lieutenant Sibley, Second Cavalry, with twenty-five men, and Frank Gruard and Baptiste Pourrier as scouts, went on a reconnoissance, were discovered, surrounded and followed into the timber of the Big Horn Mountains, where, by hitching the horses to trees and abandoning them, the men were enabled to escape on foot by way of a ravine in the rear. They all got back alive, and probably this diversion saved the camp from a grand attempt at stampede or capture. The Snake Indians, 176 lodges, joined us here yesterday, but unless the Utes also come soon, no offensive operations will be likely to take place until the arrival of the Fifth Cavalry from Cheyenne Crossing. The wagon train and additional infantry are due from Fort Fetterman. The health of the command is good. General Gibbon's reserve forces were met by victorious Sioux dressed in Custer's men's clothes and mounted on their horses, who fired into the soldiers. The Indian village possesses evidence of white men's presence, kegs of whisky, etc., being found. Signal fires, supposed to be in reference to the incoming wagon train, are visible to the east of Crook's camp in the extreme south waters of the Tongue river."

A REGIMENT OF EX-REBELS OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Representative Thomas L. Jones, of Kentucky, has received the following letter, dated Louisville, July 4th:

DEAR SIR—As this is the centennial year of American independence, I desire to let the world see that we who were once soldiers on the "lost cause" are not deficient in patriotism. Will you be kind enough to intimate to the President that I offer him the services of a full regiment, composed exclusively of ex-Confederates, to avenge Custer's death. I have crossed frequently with his command in the past. You know me and know my ancestry, and this is the reason I apply to you for this. Believe me very truly yours to command,

WILLIAM H. ROWAN.

INSURANCE ON LIVES OF CUSTER AND HIS OFFICERS.

General Custer and five of his officers were insured in the New York Life Insurance Company as follows: General Custer, $5,000; Captain Yates, $5,000; Captain Keogh, $10,000; Lieutenant Calhoun, $5,000; Lieutenant Crittenden, $10,000, and Lieutenant Porter, $5,000—in all $10,000. As these insurances were effected under a special provision made by the company named for the benefit of army officers, there will be no trouble about a prompt settlement of the claims, notwithstanding they were killed in battle with Indians.

A STAMPEDE OF SETTLERS—A MASSACRE APPREHENDED.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Advices from St. Paul state that for a week past, since the publication of the news of General Custer's battle, there has been much uneasiness in some of the frontier localities in that State regarding the Indians. First a band of Otter Tail Indians of the Chippewa nation appeared at a point some twenty miles off the reservation, and attracted attention by an unusual manifestation of independence, on many occasions reaching insolence, in their demands upon the settlers for food and shelter. Next came reports of bands of forty to fifty braves in the vicinity of Breckinridge, and when it was known that the Sheyenne Sioux had left the reservations of different bands of Chippewas only a week previously much alarm was felt. It is known that unfriendly relations have for years existed between the Sioux and Chippewas, and to have a general scattering of the latter ensue immediately after the burying of the hatchet by the former was looked upon as particularly significant. These movements were all in the northern part of the State. At this writing the scare has already broken out on the southwestern frontier, and people are leaving the Lake Shetek country in Murray county in great numbers. Lake Shetek was the scene of much bloodshed in the massacre of 1862, and a single Indian has been known to stampede an entire settlement there since, so timid are some of the settlers, whether true to the name or not. About one hundred families came into the little town of Worthington on Wednesday and as many more into three or four other towns on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad. Some left home without taking the small supply of extra clothing usually taken by frontier farmers.

A PARTY OF MINERS MASSACRED.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 15.—C. W. Hanscome, a reliable man, who came here to-day from Custer City, near which place he has been at work on a dry gulch claim, says the claim was paying twenty dollars per day per man. On the 20th of June the Indians raided their camp, captured nine horses and killed the following of the company: A Mr. Carter, of England; William Brown, Henry Brown, Lowell Valentine, John Hall and William Page. Two men, Hanscome and Cook, cut their way through and escaped, and returning next day, found their companions terribly mutilated and their provisions gone. Hanscome has forwarded the remains of Carter to Liverpool. Cook remained to guard the property until the return of Hanscome, who is here to secure provisions and machinery. Hanscome reports the Black Hills very rich. There was a rumor in Custer City that Crook's command was being held at bay to the east of Custer.

MERRITT LYING IN WAIT FOR THE CHEYENNES FROM RED CLOUD.

CHEYENNE, Wy., July 16.—In consequence of a report from Captain Jordon, commanding Camp Robinson, that eight hundred Cheyennes were about to leave Red Cloud Agency for the north, General Merritt has delayed the proposed movement of the Fifth Cavalry northward from Fort Laramie to join Crook, and has moved it to a position where he expects to intercept these Indians, and, if possible, give them a warm reception.

The two couriers started on their return from Fetterman with Crook's camp this evening, and will reach him in three days.

James Malony and two others, with twenty head of horses, *en route* for Lawrence's ranche from that of W. G. Irvin, thirty miles northwest of Ogallalla, Neb., were attacked by seven Indians, who surrounded and opened fires on them. Dismounting, they returned the fire, wounding one Indian, when the stock stampeded, the Indians finally gaining possession of it and left for the bluffs.

THE NEWS FROM CROOK CONFIRMED.

CHICAGO, July 16.—A Fort Larimie special to the *Times* confirms last night's reports of the safety of Crook's command, and says Crook is still camped on Goose creek, and is in fair condition for fighting. General Merritt is making active preparations to intercept the Sioux Indians who are said to have left Red Cloud Agency. He arrived at Rawhide on the 14th and it was expected he would strike the savages the next day.

ARTILLERY GOING TO THE BATTLEGROUND.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Three companies of the Third Artillery from forts in the harbor will leave here to-morrow for the Indian country, under command of Colonel Wildrick.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Turco-Servian War.

TWO MORE TURKISH VICTORIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Several detachments of Egyptian troops have arrived at Constantinople.

A telegram from the Governor of Bosnia officially reports the defeat of the Servians at Soutchanitcha, as heretofore reported. The Servians fled, abandoning their arms, ammunition and provision train.

It is officially announced that the Turkish General Selim Pasha has gained an important victory over the Montenegrins between Gatchko and Nevesinje, and effected a junction with the Turkish forces at Nevesinje.

INSURGENTS' SUCCESS.

RAGUSA, July 15.—The Turkish corps, which is surrounded at Metochija, proposed to capitulate on Thursday.

The Montenegrins have occupied the whole district of Gatchko with the exception of the intrenchments commanding the town, in which 2,000 Turks are surrounded. A considerable body of Montenegrins is marching toward Nevesinji, where a battle will probably be fought.

THE DRINA ARMY INTRENCHED.

LONDON, July 15.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *News* says the Servian Drina army has completed its intrenchments at Rocha. The connection with the river Save, whence the Turks received their supplies, is broken off.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The newspapers publish a declaration of the Turkish Government throwing upon Servia the responsibility of the present struggle, and adding that the Porte will attempt to bring it to a prompt close in order to carry out her projected reforms and improvements.

An official dispatch from Nissa, dated to-day, announces that a body of irregular Turkish troops attacked the Servians near Churkeny and defeated them, inflicting considerable loss.

RIOTS REPORTED IN BULGARIA.

VIENNA, July 15.—A telegram published here states that serious riots have occurred among the Bulgarian populace at Rustchuck, where a mob killed several officials. Details are wanting, and the above is unauthenticated from any reliable source.

EARL DERBY ON MEDIATION.

LONDON, July 15.—The following is the language of Earl Derby in the conclusion of his speech yesterday to the deputation of gentlemen headed by Mr. John Bright: If an opportunity for mediation should offer itself—and that does not seem to be an unlikely event—we shall gladly avail ourselves of it.

PARIS, July 15.—Earl Derby's speech of Thursday, on the Eastern question, has produced a profound impression here.

THE SALONICA OUTRAGE—SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF THE TURKISH OFFICIALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—The sentences upon the persons tried in connection with the recent outrage at Salonica have been increased. The Chief of Police is condemned to degradation from rank and fifteen years' penal servitude, the commander of the Turkish brigade to degradation from rank and ten years' imprisonment and the commander of the citadel to three years' confinement in a fortress.

AN ARMISTICE.

PARIS, July 15.—Rumors that negotiations for an armistice between Turkey and Servia have already been opened are incorrect. The Powers are, however, considering the conditions which should eventually form the basis of an armistice, which will be proposed, when opportunity offers.

MOBILIZATION OF THE ROUMANIAN ARMY.

BUCHAREST, July 16.—The War Minister has introduced a bill for the mobilization of the Roumanian army and calling out the reserves. The Minister states that this is necessitated by the increasingly threatening aspect of the Servo-Turkish war.

OUTRAGES BY CIRCASSIANS AND TURKS.

BELGRADE, July 15.—Letters from Alexinatz state that the Circassians burned two Bulgarian villages near Babing, Lava, murdering the men and cutting the children to pieces.

An official report states that during the Servian attack on Nova Varosch, the Turks placed Christian women and children in the intrenchments, and many were killed by Servian fire.

SERVIANS DEFEATED AT LEMBURG ON FRIDAY.

RAGUSA, July 16.—News from Sclavonic sources announces that the Servians, after a desperate engagement, were defeated at Lemberg on the 14th. The Turks captured the Servian cannons and a large booty, as well as their boats on the Drina, by means of which the Servians intended to invade Turkish territory. The boats were destroyed. The Servians lost 500 men and the Turks 300.

ANOTHER MOVEMENT AGAINST SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Governor of Plewna is advancing into Servia with 2,000 troops.

NEW CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The newspaper *Stamboul* announces that the Council of Ministers discussed the clauses of the Constitution Saturday.

TURKS IN A CORNER AT BJELINA—ROUMANIAN REGIMENTS IN SERVIAN ARMY NOT INCLINED TO FIGHT THE TURKS—GENERAL RISING OF THE BULGARIANE—MONTENEGRINS SUCCUMB TOO EASILY—GALLANT RESISTANCE OF SERVIANS AT WIDDIN.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Standard's* Schabatz special says: The Turks in Bjelina are surrounded by the Servian Drina army. Their capture or surrender is considered only a question of time. The Servians are preparing for an immediate assault.

The *Standard* has a special from Semlin, dated Sunday, which says: There is a rumor that General Olimpics, commander of the Drina army, is a prisoner. The losses in the Timok and Drina are now at Tjuprija. It can no longer be concealed that regiments of Roumanians, recruited in the Servian ranks, are disinclined to fight against the Turks.

The *Standard's* Semlin correspondent has interviewed the Revolutionary Committee, who have removed to Semlin from Bucharest. Members state positively that the rising of all the Bulgarians is thoroughly arranged, and will break out immediately after the first Servian victory.

The *Standard's* telegram from Alexandria says three thousand more troops sailed for Turkey on Sunday.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says: It is believed here that England will soon take the initiative for an armistice. The Turkish commander on the Eastern frontier of Servia received peremptory orders on Saturday, and withdrew to Turkish territory. The easy defeat of the Montenegrins excites surprise, when compared with hard fighting of the Servians generally. It is reported that Lipnik and Metochija surrendered at first assault.

The *Standard's* Berlin special says: From correspondents of Servian and Turkish accounts of the operations near Widdin, it seems certain that the Servians retreated after a most gallant resistance.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the Turks have crossed the Timok at two places. Riots are feared at Belgrade, in consequence of the Turkish advance. Milan and Ristics are accused of treachery, even by Russia. Prince Milan has written to the Czar asking his intervention toward the mitigation of the brutalities practised by the Circassians. The Russian ambulance and sanitary corps is passing through Roumania.

A force of 22,000 Turks leave Sophia on Sunday to reinforce Nizch.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* denies that Prince Milan has asked Russia to interceed for an armistice.

The *Times'* correspondent telegraphs from Parakin on the 14th inst.: I had an interview with Prince Milan to-day. He denies that Servia is the tool of Russia. On the contrary, Russia advised Servia against war. War has arisen because Servia believes prosperity is impossible under Turkish administration. He does not look to diplomacy now, but to arms. He believes Servia will be victorious. He does not ask any Power to assist, but expects no Christian States will take part against her. She will fight to the death for her rights.

The *Times'* Parakin special, dated the 16th inst., says Belgrade telegrams are unauthentic. There was no great battle between Osman Pacha and General Loschajanin on Wednesday. Both sides are preparing.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent sends the following by way of Odessa on Sunday: Contrary to Turkish official bulletins, dispatches received at the embassies, state that the Servians have Arpalanka and Cheirkery, and threatened Sophia. The Montenegrins have advanced within one hour's distance of Mostar. The communications from their frontier to the sea at Kiek are open to them.

The *Times'* Ragusa special says: The town of Metochija has hoisted a white flag. The population to the westward of Lake Scutari have risen. The Governor of Scutari has ordered the conscription of the entire population to attack the Montenegrins.

The *Times'* Semlin dispatch, dated Sunday, says: The defeat of Osloc is reconfirmed. He was attacked by superior forces at Florentin, but cut his way to the frontier with loss.

The *Times'* Vienna special says: Roumania has sent to the guaranteeing Powers a memorandum explaining the unsatisfactory position in which she is placed under the Paris treaty. The memorandum says: This position constitutes a great danger to peace between Roumania and Turkey, and formulates seven points upon which amendment is desired. Six of these points relate to her relation with Turkey, which, if granted, would make Roumania virtually independent. The seventh asks for the whole delta of the Danube from Tulcha downward.

A special to the *Daily News* recounts an interview with Prince Milan, of Servia, on Friday, to a similar effect with that of the *Times*. The Prince explained the comparative inaction of General Tchernayeff, who is marching northward along the eastern frontier towards Saitchar, with eight battalions, to attack the Turkish army from Widdin, which is now at Isvor. General Tchernayeff holds Akplanka and Cisnurapac. No Turks have passed the defile of Novibaza. The Prince says the co-operation of the Montenegrins is thorough and hearty.

A special to the *News* from Vienna says: The Montenegrins took fifteen hundred prisoners on Saturday.

The *Telegraph's* Constantinople special says: The Servians were defeated at Lubovic, in Bosnia, losing two hundred killed and three hundred wounded, and also at Isvor, where they lost nine hundred killed and wounded.

Great Britain.

THE EXPLOSION—THIRTY DEATHS REPORTED, AND MANY OF THE INJURED LIKELY TO DIE.

LONDON, July 15.—Later dispatches show that the fatalities caused by the accident on the war ship Thunderer yesterday are greater than at first stated. Up to this time thirty deaths have been reported, and the doctors say at least half of the injured are likely to die.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Francis O'Beirne (Home Ruler) was to-day elected to Parliament from Leitrim to fill a vacancy in the representation for that county.

The vacancy was caused by the death of Lord Harlech (formerly Mr. J. R. Ormsby-Gore) which raised to the peerage his heir (his brother), Mr. William Richard Ormsby-Gore, of Denycane county, Leitrim, who has sat in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, since 1868, having previously represented the county of Sligo. Mr. W. R. Ormsby-Gore has now taken his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Harlech.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPRESS.

LONDON, July 15.—The *Court Circular* says: "At a banquet given by Sir Salar Jung, at Greenwich, a few days ago, he proposed the health of the 'Empress of India.'"

One distinguished member of the House of Commons abstained from responding, while the other guests simply drank to the Queen. It is said that the Prince of Wales, who was present, has since asked an explanation of the occurrence. [The member alluded to is said to be Mr. John Bright. It is stated he remained in his seat while the toast was drunk.]

FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 15.—Alexander McKenzie's two carriage factories and William Charles Ware's timber yard on Little Windmill street were destroyed by fire today. A number of adjoining buildings were damaged.

FOREIGN STOCK FOR THE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, July 15.—The National Line steamer Erin, which sails from this port August 12 for New York, will take numerous live stock for the international cattle show at Philadelphia.

STOPPAGE OF TWO WELSH COLLIERIES.

CARDIFF, July 15.—The *Western Mail* (newspaper), of this city, announces the stoppage of two important South Wales collieries.

AMERICAN HORSES ENTERED FOR THE DERBY.

LONDON, July 15.—Mr. Sanford has entered for the English Derby of 1878 a colt by Leamington, dam La Polka, and a colt by Glenelg, dam Niagara. He has also entered for the Oaks stakes a filly by Baywood, dam Spring, and a filly by Glenelg, dam ——. The American horse Mate is now quoted in the betting for the Goodwood Cup, which is to be run for July 26. *Life* says the furore about Mate is not to be dying out, although his backers are reported to be doing their work. Messrs. Tattersall advertise that in the second week of October Lord Derby's entire stud of race horses, which are in training. This is generally supposed to mean retirement from the turf.

France.

THE NEW CITY OF PARIS LOAN.

PARIS, July 15.—The *Official Journal* publishes the conditions of the new city of Paris loan of $24,000,000. Five-hundred-franc bonds are to be issued at 465 and to bear four per cent, interest, redeemable by quarterly drawings. The subscribers are to pay in five instalments, extending from the date of subscription to April, 1878. The loan is unlikely, therefore, to have any effect upon the money markets.

Italy.

LONDON, July 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris notices the fact that the new city of Paris loan was quoted at 16⅝ francs premium per bond, even before the conditions were known, while of the 100,000,000 marks German loan recently offered only one-quarter has been taken.

Italy.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT—FREE PORTS IN ITALY.

ROME, July 15.—The discussion of the bill concerning customs regulations for establishing free ports was renewed to-day in the Senate. Signor Depretis, President of the Council of Ministers, declared that the occurrence at yesterday's sitting affected national institutions, and the Government considered the vote null and void. He said the Ministry would take no further share in the discussion, but leave the Senate to exercise its independence, and to do what its dignity and the prestige of the country required.

The Senate finally decided, after an animated debate, by a vote of 63 against 62, that yesterday's vote was null, and unanimously resolved to meet on the 26th inst. for a fresh vote on the bill.

Spain.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

MADRID, July 14.—Congress, after a long and stormy debate, passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry to-day by 141 against 25.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 16.—The steamships Wieland, from New York, and Circassian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

POLITICAL.

New York.

HARD AND SOFT—TILDEN AND HENDRICKS AGREE—LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE SOON.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *World's* Saratoga special says: The consultation between Governor Tilden and Governor Hendricks and the committee appointed to notify them of their nomination has ended. Governor Hendricks left last night for Indiana, and is to return here again with Mrs. Hendricks in about ten days. The consultation resulted in perfect agreement between the two nominees, and a full understanding in reference to the letters of acceptance. The stories of a failure to come to an agreement have no foundation whatever, nor is there now any doubt of Governor Hendricks accepting.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education for Ontario, left for Europe on Saturday.

It is understood that General Butler has abandoned the idea of running for Congress at the coming election.

R. J. Hackett, steamboat owner and coal dealer of Detroit, has not made an assignment, and does not propose to do so.

A woman named Georgie Crow committed suicide Friday night by jumping off the Market street bridge, in Portsmouth, N. H.

J. L. Armstrong, a gateman at the Park street, Boston, crossing of the Old Colony Railroad, committed suicide on Saturday morning by shooting.

The dead body of Joseph Woodman was found in a skiff in the Missouri river near Seibley, Clay county, Mo., on Friday. Woodman's head had a bullet hole in it, indicating that he had been murdered.

While Dr. Halliday, a prominent citizen of Corsicana, Barry county, Mo., was walking home with his wife and another lady, a few days ago, he was deliberately shot by a worthless fellow named Bud Crawford, and died in a few minutes. It is supposed that Crawford was hired to assassinate Halliday by some enemies of the latter.

On Friday night, during a heavy storm, a culvert washed out six miles west of Ottumwa, Iowa, into which a heavily loaded freight train ran at high speed, completely demolishing it, killing Nelson Burt, the engineer, and Kerfman, the fireman, and seriously injuring a brakeman. A passenger train due in a few moments at that place escaped all injury.

The Steubenville Democracy had a ratification meeting on Saturday night.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

A BREAK IN THE DEAD-LOCK.

Agreement Reached on Army Bill

Western Democrats Opposed to Any Concession.

The Point of Difference on the Sundry Civil Bill.

The Impeachment Trial Near Its End.

A VOTE TO BE REACHED THIS WEEK.

Managers Claim a Clear Case Against Belknap.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1876.

The Army Bill.

The conference on the Army bill have practically agreed that the House shall abandon the proposition to reorganize and reduce the army, and also to reduce the pay, and that the whole question shall be submitted to a commission to be composed of two Senators, two Representatives and two army officers; the Senate to agree to an aggregate reduction of two million dollars less than the bill of last year, which would be three million less than the reduction proposed by the House. A number of Democrats threaten to oppose it, and will labor for its rejection, believing that the people demand of Congress that they shall adhere to their original policy of reduction and retrenchment. Members, especially from the West, have received letters from their constituents advising them to adhere to the proposed reduction. Mr. Hamilton, of Indiana, who returned to-day from a two weeks' visit to his home, says that the people in his State are all in favor of the House sticking and going to the people on that record in November. On the other hand, there are those who condemn the delay, and that they are anxious for Congress to adjourn and give the country a rest, and that therefore they would prefer a compromise to further delay.

The Sundry Civil Bill.

With regard to the Sundry Civil bill, the main point of difference still is with reference to the repeal of the Enforcement act. The House conferees are disposed to recede from that, leaving the House to determine the question on the report. If this be accomplished, the hopes of many gentlemen may be realized that Congress will be able to adjourn before Saturday night, the appropriation bills will not stand in the way, if other business does not.

The Impeachment Trial.

Information has been officially received that Evans, the Fort Sill post trader, the only remaining witness to be examined in the Belknap case, will arrive to-morrow or Tuesday, so that the request of the defense, asking a delay for a day, will doubtless be granted. Had this information not been received, the disposition of the Senate was to proceed with the arguments. In deference to the views expressed by Senators, a vote will be taken this week. The House managers state that they have but little to say, as the case is clear enough against Belknap.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1876.

INVESTIGATION OF MR. ORDWAY'S ACCOUNTS.

The Real Estate Pool Committee continued its investigation into the expenditures of ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway's accounts to-day. Aaron Bradshaw, a deputy, testified that he did not get a full settlement for much of the mileage due him until the 3d of this month. Mr. Bradshaw, another deputy, testified that he was compelled to perform service as clerk for the market house company partly owned by Ordway, during the absence of one of the market house clerks, and while he was being paid on the rolls at the Capitol. Captain Blackford, of the Capitol Police, who went South as Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms for the Louisiana Investigating Committee, and who disbursed money on the test, produced his account of items paid out while away, which he turned over to Ordway on his return. The Chairman of the committee has before him during the examination a voucher put in by Ordway of the same expenditures, and nearly every item in the voucher had been raised several dollars higher than the account turned in by Blackford. Blackford testified that his account as rendered was correct, and the committee await an explanation from Ordway.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement of our imports and exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1876 (the returns for June not being all in the figures for that month are partly estimated): Domestic exports of merchandise (specie value), $532,000,000; foreign exports of merchandise (specie value), $14 000,000; total, $536,000,000. Imports of merchandise, $460,000,000; excess of exports over imports, $76,000,000. In the previous year the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports by over $19,000,000, a favorable showing in 1876 as compared with 1875 of about $95,000,000. Our exports of specie and bullion in 1876 exceeded the imports by $53,000,000.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE FAST MAIL.

A communication was received at the Postoffice Department to-day from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, giving notice that from and after July 22, 1876, the fast mail train between New York and Chicago would be discontinued. The reasons assigned are as follows:

It was the belief of the company and the officers of the department, that the advantage of the rapid transmission of mails would meet the necessities and secure the approval of the people, and through them Congress, who would come forward and give such rates of compensation as would warrant the company in the continuance of rapid service. The speed, many times, free-dom of interruption and the popular demand it has partially created and wholly satisfied, cannot be questioned. Congress, however, has by its action reduced the rates of compensation for railroad mail transportation, expressed an unwillingness to provide sufficient remuneration, and therefore the company is obliged to terminate the service.

A communication of a similar import is also received from the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the communication the company does not indicate what service they will give in the future. The department will take immediate steps to negotiate for future service.

AGREEMENT ON ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee of Conference on the Army Appropriation bill reached an agreement to-day, and their report will be presented on Monday, or perhaps this afternoon, if it can be prepared in time. It will recommend that all the House legislation for reorganizing the army and reducing the pay of officers shall be omitted from the bill, and a provision inserted for a commission to investigate these subjects and report to Congress at the next session. The Senate increased the amount of the House bill nearly $3,400,000, but according to the compromise bill now agreed on this increase will be reduced about $1,400,000, and although the forces and pay of the army remain unchanged, the revised total of the bill will show a reduction of $2,296 000, as compared with the army appropriations last year.

NO PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL THIS SESSION.

The impression seems to be extending that no action will be taken on the House Pacific Railroad bill this session, as some Senators are of the opinion that, if passed, it would be set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground that it is a case at law, and takes away vested rights. It is probable, therefore, that no bill on this subject will be reached before adjournment, unless it be matured in the Senate Railroad Committee.

MR. PRATT'S RESIGNATION

has not yet been formally accepted, notwithstanding, as is well known, the President requested, through Secretary Morrill, that it should be tendered, and strong influences are at work to induce the President to decline its acceptance. Leading Indiana politicians and others are said to be interested in this, and their views are believed to be of a character that must insure Executive consideration. Mr. Pratt left here yesterday for a brief trip of recreation, but will return on Wednesday. He had a prolonged interview with Secretary Morrill before his departure. Those at work to secure a declination by the President of the Commissioner's resignation believe that whatever differences may exist between the President and Commissioner can be amicably adjusted, without any humuliation to the Commissioner or any abandonment of the position taken by the President. The question will probably be settled by the end of this week.

OUTRAGES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The testimony taken by the special committee of the Senate, who recently returned from Mississippi, makes seventeen hundred pages. Senators Boutwell, McMillen and Cameron, of Wisconsin, have begun the preparation of their report, in which they will show that gross outrages have been committed upon the blacks, and that many of them have been causelessly slaughtered. The minority, Senators Bayard and McDonald, will give their views, to the effect that the outrages and other crimes are attributable to maladministration of the Governor of that State, Governor Ames, when in authority having armed the colored militia against the whites, thus provoking collisions.

PROMISCUOUS SHOOTING.

A Sunday Morning Affray in New York—A Desperado Mortally Wounded.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A shooting affray which approaches in character, though not having such fatal consequences, as the Newark tragedy, occurred here early this morning. A police officer heard a man and woman quarrelling at the corner of Beach street and St. John's lane. He ordered them to move away, and the man fired at him, the ball striking him on the thigh. The man ran and the police officer pursued and gave alarm raps which brought two other officers, who were also fired on by the ruffian. One of the officers returned the fire, but missed. Other officers came, at whom the man fired twice, and then fled into a liquor saloon, and getting behind a table, fired at the first officer who entered. This officer returned the fire, and the would-be murderer fell with a bullet through his breast. He was recognized as an ex-policeman named Peter Shaw, who was dismissed from the force for robbing a puddler. His wound is in the vicinity of the heart, and will probably prove fatal.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Warmer and partly cloudy weather, with light easterly to southerly winds.

The float of the new rice crop of Louisiana was received at New Orleans on Saturday.

Advices from Malta announce that the United States corvett Alert sailed for China on the 14th inst.

An average reduction of ten per cent. of the wages of all mill operatives at Lowell goes into effect to-day. No strike is contemplated.

Deaths in New York last week were 1,298, against 858 the previous week. The increase is attributed to the very hot weather.

During the gale Friday night the covered bridge at Turner's Center, Me., six hundred feet long, was blown into the river, and several barns were unroofed.

The London *Observer* of yesterday states that the rumor that the stolen painting of the Duchess of Devonshire by Gainsborough has been recovered is unfounded.

Base ball: Louisville—Athletics 8, Louisvilles 5. Indianapolis—New Havens 5, Indianapolis 3. Cincinnati—Mutuals 8, Cincinnatis 6. St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Hartfords 0. Chicago—Chicagos 15, Bostons 0.

At the Reformed Episcopalean Council at Ottawa, on Saturday, Dr. Fellowes, of Chicago, was elected Missionary Bishop. Bishop Cheney expressed satisfaction at the appointment. It was decided that the next meeting of the council be held in Philadelphia. Reverend Adam Hodge, of British Columbia, was consecrated Bishop of the Pacific coast and Dr. Fellowes, of Chicago, Missionary Bishop.

Bayless W. Hanna, who helped to tell Tilden that he had got the nomination, offered a resolution in the Indiana Democratic State Convention of 1864 which declared thus: "*Resolved*, That the war now devastating our beloved country is of itself the greatest evil in the eyes of the American people, and that the inhuman barbarities so often taking place on both sides are of themselves a necessity to the conflict; that a mere change in the mode of conducting the war will not overcome the evil, and the perpetuation of our Government requires the speedy ending of the war."

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAITERS — TWO GOOD Colored Men for Dining Room at FRICKE'S, 133 Smithfield street.

WANTED—50 GOOD TRACK HANDS—To lay track on the Emlenton and Shippenville Railroad. A. G. DEVINNY, Contractor, Emlenton, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for destroying Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTgage property worth $30,000. Principals need apply. Address MONEY, Commercial office. 7th

WANTED—BONDS—5,000 MONONGAhela Navigation Bonds. N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street. July 3, 1876.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $1,000 to $2,000 capital to take an interest in a well established business. One capable of taking charge of the books preferred. Address Box 3, this office.

WANTED—100 MEN—20 HORSES AND Carts, and 4 Plow Teams, at once, to work on K. & T. and A. R. R. Apply to WEEKS, BRITTON & CO., Contractors, Millerstown, Butler county, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 NICE DWELLINGS—ON O'Hiland avenue, East End; large grounds, with fruit trees, etc.; rent low. Inquire of LOCK, HART & FREW, 124 Wood street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A HANDSOME Two-story Frame House, Chief Attorney's office, Dining-room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, Dry Cellar, 4 Bedrooms and Bath Room, Water, and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—HOUSE—NEW two-story Frame House, 6x24 Bay Window containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall; Water in Kitchen. Lot 42x200, with Grape-vines, &c. Located on Ann and Centre avenue, Mount Washington, near the proposed site for the new Incline Railway. Thirty-fifth car passes the door, making the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. A. BELL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables, 6 second-hand Boilers, 1 Steam Pump, 1 Cider Mill, 1 corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and good SECOND HAND BOILERS in complete order. County Scales and Blacksmith Drills. Boiler Repairing done promptly at the West Penn Boiler Works. 24 to 34 Water street. E. MUNROE, successor to WATSON & MUNROE.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED OLIVE COMPOUND for lubricating Shafting, Bearings, &c. 1 pound equal to 8 gallons of best oil. We will fit out mills, factories, &c., with cups on 30 days' trial, and if entirely satisfactory, will take out at our expense. Sample cups furnished on application. M. F. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—OF FOUR Rooms on Center street, lot 20x80 feet each; also, Residence Stand on Penn avenue, also, Dwelling of 5

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,323,387.

GEORGE WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, was for GREELEY in 1872, but cannot stand TILDEN. He is unreservedly for HAYES.

THE Southern Democrats are beginning to hoist Confederate banners with the names of TILDEN and HENDRICKS inscribed on them.

ONE of our Democratic exchanges has an article headed, "The Extinction of Fools." This, for that party, would be a very questionable policy.

THE *Public*, one of the soundest of the commercial papers of New York, is out squarely for HAYES and WHEELER. Its attitude is noteworthy, for as a general thing papers of this description keep within their own lines.

TO-DAY the Democratic House Currency Committee are expected to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Resumption act, and to provide a substitute, whose scope, purpose and significance are as yet entirely unknown. It ought to hatch out quickly in this weather.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN, of South Carolina, has been compelled to write a letter to the War Department asking the Government to send troops to that State to protect the Republicans there. Governor CHAMBERLAIN is a "Liberal," and the fact tells its own story, without comment.

HORACE WHITE, formerly of the Chicago *Tribune*, and one of the famous Quadrilateral of 1872, speaks of Governor HAYES' letter of acceptance as "admirable," and enrols himself on the right side. No one of the *Liberals*, outside of the list of bummers, can now be found upon the side of TILDEN.

A TRADE movement of some importance will be an auction sale in New York city, to-morrow, of some ten thousand packages of flannels and blankets, the entire stock of a leading house, embracing the products of various Eastern mills. Whether the sale is to be a "slaughter" or a success, remains to be seen.

THAT bloody massacre of negroes at Hamburg, South Carolina, the other day, was simply the inauguration of a system of terrorism designed to continue until after the Presidential election, the purpose being to overawe the colored people and prevent them from voting. It should be made the subject of immediate Congressional inquiry.

THE opposition of the Titusville *Courier* to TILDEN is demoralizing the Democrats of Crawford County. The Meadville *Republican*, speaking of the meeting of the County Committee, says: "Even PLUMER indulged in the eloquence of complete silence," and "why didn't somebody explain the position of the *Courier* regarding 'soapy, slimy, slippery SAM TILDEN?'"

"BLUE JEANS" WILLIAMS, Chairman of the House Committee on Accounts, who refuses to use the contingent fund to buy iced tea and lemonade, marched over to the Senate on Saturday and quaffed his thirst at the expense of the contingent fund of that body. He is an excellent representative of Democratic consistency, and wants to be Governor of Indiana.

THERE was a considerable increase in the earnings of the various railroads last month as compared with the corresponding month last year. Of twenty-two Western roads, in June, 1875, the aggregate earnings were $6,931,330, and for the same month, $8,076,740, showing an increase of $1,144,419. The mileage of the same roads last year was 15,464, while for this year it was 15,534, or an increase of seventy miles.

THE idea prevails that the heat, this year, is something extraordinary; yet it has many parallels. There were three hot weeks in June and July of 1872, much like the three hot weeks of 1876; then there were similar scorching weeks in 1845, extending from June to August; three hot months, instead of weeks, in 1856; five dry, hot weeks in 1864, during which no rain fell; and the summer of 1872—only four years since—was very much like the summer of this year.

NEW YORK is steadily losing its foreign trade by reason of the increased enterprise and superior facilities for the proper handling of grain on the part of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. During the fiscal year ended June 30, this year, the export trade of Philadelphia increased to the amount of $11,666,056 or at the rate of nearly forty per cent., and that of New York in the same time decreased to the amount of $38,155,418, or at the rate of about thirteen per cent. These facts are very significant.

THE beginning. The Democrats of Davison, Texas, got up a torch-light procession on hearing of the nomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS, and went about the town cheering lustily for JEFF. DAVIS. Throughout nearly the entire South, also, the common toast in bar-rooms is "here's to the next rebellion," and the late massacre at Hamburg, South Carolina, is but an illustration of what is in store for the blacks and Union men of the South should TILDEN be elected. Such a condition of affairs among the rebel Democracy is that TILDEN, if elected, will prove another BUCHANAN, and in that hope they are leaving no stone unturned to secure his success.

TEA is one of the foreign staples that has fallen in price within a year or two. The Springfield *Republican* cites the following as importers' prices:

	1869.	1872.	1876.
Young Hyson, fine	48@50	70@72	30@35
Gunpowder, fine	48@50	65@70	40@45
Imperial, fine	49@55	68@60	25@35
Oolong, fine	40@45	42@45	28@30
Japan, fine	44@47	30@32	26@30

It does seem to us if these are the wholesale prices of the article, there is a vast discrepancy between the figures thus given and the figures charged by retail purchasers. People who think more of their dignity than of economy may think it just the thing to pay a dollar or more for a pound of tea that costs but thirty to forty cents; but the margin seems, to a disinterested outsider, to be just a mile too wide.

EVERYONE must have noted quietly, for himself, what has never yet been noted publicly, that the Democrats, no matter how badly they are beaten in their campaigns, always *begin* them with blow and bang. In 1860, 1864, 1868, 1872, and every year since, they started out with a grand blast and ended with a grand fizzle. They come up to the scratch, every year, fresh and vigorous, with the lungs of chanticleer and a grand hurrah as to what they are going to do, and they end with an acknowledgment that they have been badly beaten. There is something essentially gaseous in the party; and that is why HORATIO SEYMOUR let himself out in this style in his speech of July 10, 1868, accepting the Democratic nomination:

"I have been caught up by the whelming tide that is bearing us on to a great political change. I congratulate you upon the evidences everywhere that we are to triumph at the next election."

IT is exactly in this bombastic manner that TILDEN is now talking; and the boastful bearing of his supporters, who have been so often whipped and so rarely successful, reminds us of the advice which the King of Judah once gave to his boastful brother of Israel: "Let not him that putteth on his armor boast as he that putteth it off."

THE Chamber of Commerce, of Odessa, the great grain mart of Europe, has addressed a letter to the Russian Government upon the subject of the continual decline of the grain trade at that point. The competition of America alarms them. They furnish trade returns for a number of years back, showing how the supremacy of the Black sea region has been gradually encroached upon by the United States until at last the tables have been turned altogether, and Odessa is now distanced in the competition. The opening to ocean commerce of the water way of the Mississippi by the improvements now being made is viewed with great apprehension. The chamber despairs of regaining the trade that it has been lost in the English market, and even expresses a fear that the German market will be affected by American competition. In such a case Odessa would be altogether shorn of her prosperity, and the docks constructed at such an enormous cost would be deserted. There can be no question that, if the mouth of the Mississippi can be made deep enough to permit unobstructed commerce, the direct grain trade of the South and West with Europe will soon throw Odessa and all other European shipping ports into the shade. What has already been attained in the American grain trade with Europe has been reached under the many discouragements which have grown out of the varying rates of the railroads which have carried the bulk of the grain exported to Europe; and when a continuous and cheap water transportation has been established, the whole produce of the Mississippi Valley will find its way to Europe under circumstances much more favorable than any that have yet been realized. We do not wonder that Odessa sees and dreads the coming doom of her trade.

THE SHINPLASTER CANDIDATE.

The Lansing *Republican* furnishes us the following facts, compiled from official sources, as to the connection of TILDEN with the issue of shinplasters in Michigan. By this speculation he cleared immense sums of money at the expense of the miners and laborers in his employ. Hear what the *Republican* says:

On October 5, 1864, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in this city, the articles of association of the Iron Cliffs Mining Company. The stock holders were Wallace B. Ogden, who held 1,000 shares; I. W. Foster, 400 shares, and Samuel J. Tilden, 18,600 shares, each share being of the par value of $25. Mr. Tilden therefore owned ninety-three per cent. of all the original stock of this company, or $465,000 par value out of $500,000.

This mining enterprise was extremely profitable. According to the annual report, made September 16, 1874, and sworn to by S. J. Tilden, a director, now on file in the Secretary of State's office, the real and personal estate, improvements and credits, at that time amounted to $2,197,349 53, and the total debts to $770,775, thus showing an increase of $926,573 83 in the property above the $500,000 capital paid in, besides the dividends declared in ten years' business.

But Mr. Tilden was not satisfied with these enormous profits. He caused to be issued the sum of $4,552,094 in shinplasters, printed of the size of ordinary bank bills, and closely imitating them, with "green backs" to make them look like United States money.

* * * * * * *

This paper was paid out to the laborers and other creditors of that mine at its par value, but was really not redeemable until seventy days after presentation to the treasurer at New York city. This made the shinplasters worth only from ninety to ninety-five cents on the dollar in trade through that section of the upper peninsula where they were taken at all.

The act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, section 110, declares that "a duty of one-twelfth of one per cent. each month shall be paid on the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes or other obligations circulated or intended to be circulated or used as money."

* * * * * * *

Furthermore, a stringent law on the statute book of Michigan (compiled laws of 1871, section 7,744) forbids "the issue of any bills, notes, due bills, drafts or other evidences of debt in the similitude of bank bills, to be loaned or put in circulation as money or a circulating medium," except by regular banking corporations; and making every person or member of any corporation violating this act liable to three years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding $1,000."

When some counterfeits of this rag currency were discovered in 1874, and the Iron Cliffs Company sued the counterfeiters, they escaped, under the instructions of Circuit Judge O'Grady to the jury, because such bills could not be the subject of forgery. They were "a spurious, worthless, bastard currency," not protected by law.

Dissatisfied with the profits he could make on an unlawful currency—one which compelled the holders to wait seventy days for payment after presentation—Mr. Tilden kept back the specific tax, levied under the laws of the State of Michigan, to which his company owed its corporate existence. The Iron Cliffs mine made no reports for the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, such as required by our compiled laws, section 2,805; and the Auditor General, under act of January 29, 1873, was obliged to assess the tax by estimating the product. Taking the product of 1868 as a basis, he figured the tax to be paid for 1869, and making that of 1869, he figured the tax for 1870. In 1871, for the first time in three years, the company made a report of its product such as is required every year, but it paid none of the tax for these three years to the State. On July 9, 1875, it paid $2,041 73 in a lump. Half this amount was returned by the State to Marquette county, where the Iron Cliffs mine is located, under section 7 of article 19 of the Constitution. Mr. Tilden had kept the people of that county awaiting his convenience for payment of three years' taxes in which they had a half interest.

All these facts are drawn from the official records of our State or of the United States.

Truly, we opine, the workingmen of the country will agree with Governor DIX that TILDEN himself stands in "urgent need of reform."

LOOK TO THE LISTS.

It is early, yet, to be looking to the assessment lists, but it is not out of place to call attention to them, now, so that intelligent action may be taken hereafter. Many votes are annully lost in this city and county by a neglect to comply with the requirements of the law relative to assessments and payments of taxes. All persons, to secure the right to vote in Pennsylvania, must be assessed two months before election and have paid a State and county tax (either will do) within two years. In case the tax is paid this year, it must be a month preceding the election.

Foreign born citizens wishing to vote next November must take out their naturalization papers a month before election. They must also be assessed two months previous to the day of voting.

The election will be held on "the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November," being this year the 7th day of the month.

Monday, September 4, is the last day for being assessed.

Tuesday, October 4, is the last day for securing naturalization papers.

Tuesday, October 4, is the last day on which taxes can be paid in legal time to vote.

The above dates should be carefully remembered and acted on by all voters.

The New York papers contain tables showing the commerce of that port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. We give the figures thus compiled as compared with the previous two years:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Entered for consumption	$165,478,542	$152,538,613	$132,027,678
Do. for warehousing	116,407,702	94,960,869	81,902,121
Free goods	35,889,050	28,485,746	24,635,051
Specie & bul'n.	18,324,557	11,437,898	8,148,865
Total entered at port	$336,099,852	$287,363,126	$306,713,715
Withdrawn from warehouse	113,783,439	96,378,837	89,607,453

On this table the *Journal of Commerce* says:

The decline last year was almost wholly in general merchandise. Formerly the receipts of foreign dry goods comprised a little more than one-third of the total imports at this port. In 1870-1, out of $358,173,232 there were $9,443,737 of specie and bullion, $126,125,210 in dry goods, and only $222,604,285 in general merchandise. For the year ending June 30, 1872, out of $415,806,912 landed here, $139,905,902 consisted of dry goods. In 1874 the total dropped to $336,706,644 out of an aggregate of $396,062,852, showing only twenty-seven per cent. of dry goods. There was about the same proportion in 1875; and for the year just ended the relation of the totals is not materially changed. In general merchandise we include sugar, tea, coffee, spices, metals, hides, wool, liquors, drugs, India rubber, hemp, leather and a great variety of similar products and manufactures. A little table classifying these imports may be worth preserving:

DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dry goods	$126,706,644	$106,501,249	$ 88,058,966
General mdse	271,650,522	249,422,979	210,505,884
Specie & bul'n	18,324,556	11,437,898	8,148,865
Total imp'ts	$396,099,852	$367,363,126	$306,713,715

This shows a remarkable decline in imports and in exports the figures also show a falling off:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Dom. prod'ce.	$293,469,949	$233,225,037	$249,393,537
For. free g'ds.	1,297,438	2,495,472	2,371,677
Do. dutiable	8,721,748	6,205,932	7,228,725
Specie & bul'n	50,460,043	31,938,960	48,827,048
Total exp'ts	$354,648,176	$343,864,992	$304,329,574
Do. over'd of specie	304,189,133	292,026,092	258,001,929

It is noteworthy that, while the exports fall off at New York, they increase at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This indicates a transfer of the export trade to other seaports, and although we have no aggregated figures to show it, we have no doubt that what has been lost at New York has been fully made up at the other ports referred to.

HON. E. W. STOUGHTON, who presided at the HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting in New York, has not heretofore acted with the Republicans. He has been an active Democrat, and his late colleagues do not relish the flavor of this new dose of STOUGHTON. This is the way in which he exploded TILDEN's pretensions as a reformer.

"Although Mr. Tilden was a member of Tammany Hall, and in close communion with the chiefs of that order while they were plundering the city of millions, he failed to discover, and if he suspected failed to disclose, the means by which vast sums were obtained by men with whom he was in close and daily intercourse, and by the use of portions of which party elections in which he took a deep interest were successfully conducted. It was not until after the disclosure of the gigantic frauds by which this city had been despoiled that Mr. Tilden, driven to the front by the disgrace and disaster incurred by his party, and assisted also by a desire to punish Tweed and Sweeney for failing to elevate him, as in the zenith of their power they might have done, took his place with others as counsel to assist in punishing Tweed and others connected with him for their frauds. It is rare, indeed, that the counsel who aids in bringing criminals to justice assumes the title, or becomes dignified with the name of reformer. Other counsel were equally efficient with Mr. Tilden in performing this service. He and they became prosecuting attorneys and counsel for the city, after a vigilant, persistent and fearless press had disclosed the crime and unearthed the offenders."

THE semi-annual circular of DUN, BARLOW & Co., of the Mercantile Agency, is not as reassuring as it might have been. It furnishes the following figures showing the number of failures throughout the United States and Canada for the first two quarters of the present year, together with the amount of liabilities, comparing the same with the corresponding figures in 1875:

First Quarter.	No.	Amount.
1875	1,993	$ 48,000,000
1876	2,806	64,000,000
Second Quarter.	No.	Amount.
1875	1,581	$32,000,000
1876	1,794	43,000,000
Six Months.	No.	Amount.
1875	3,574	$ 76,000,000
1876	4,600	107,000,000

This is not alarming, but it is not encouraging. It is to be noted, nevertheless, that the number of failures in the last three months are less in number by 1,000 than in the preceding three months of this year, while the liabilities show a decline of $21,000,000, both items showing an improvement of over forty per cent. This variation is greater than ever before in the same period, and happily in this instance the variation is in the right direction. There is not a great deal of comfort in this; but still it shows that we have passed the worst; and we have reason to hope that the disaster of 1873 has now accomplished about all it was capable of doing. Henceforward we may look for a change for the better.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

VALE.

Rest easy in thy little bed,
There is thy best reward,
O, Century that thou art dead,
And kicked and died so hard!

The love we truly bore thee hath
Of fizz and pop its fill;
And now, for mourning, the aftermath,
We'll love thee better still.

Come, soothing Silence, ever blest!
O! gods of noise and crash,
Give us a thousand years of rest,
For all this bang and smash.
—*Brooklyn Argus.*

The bones of the people, like those of Job, are burned with the heat.

Moll Pitcher is called "Mollie" on the monument lately erected to her memory in Pennsylvania.

An article in the Rochester *Democrat* speaks appreciatively of journalistic piety. Thank you, Gregory.

There is a very general request for the republication of "The Beautiful Snow." Our copy has been mislaid.

The word Sioux is pronounced as though spelled "soo," and not "sigh-ox," as most Eastern people persist in calling it.

Georgia papers are advertising wool growing as a remunerative and feasible occupation for back country farmers.

The *Chicagoer Handels Zeitung* has worked a departure in German journalism by having itself printed in Roman type.

A Chicago cow created a sensation the other day, by climbing up a steep flight of stairs to the top of a huge grain elevator.

The only Solomon in the Democratic party is a New York man of that name. The party is full of solemn 'uns, however.

Slippery Sam is trying to worm out of the responsibility for that Chicago '64 peace resolution, but the record is too much for him.

The Fitch diamonds, after verification by General Sherman, have been placed in the United States Treasurer's vaults for safe keeping.

It is reported that Longfellow confessed ignorance when asked by Dom Pedro why Americans built their fences so near currant bushes.

A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a mountain; everybody appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.

The famous city of Sebastapol does not now contain more than nine thousand inhabitants, who vegetate in the midst of crumbled walls, living by a wretched commerce, which hardly brings them in bread.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News* calls attention to the fact that while negroes were not generally subject even to epidemic diseases while they were in slavery, they are now finding a deadly enemy in every fruit bush.

What has become of Keely and his marvelous motor? What a chance for fame and fortune he missed by not having his wonderful contrivance ready to drive the machinery in the great Centennial Exhibition.

The death list in Brooklyn increased last week 117. Of the 381 deaths reported, 131 were due to cholera infantum. On Monday there were 107 burial permits granted, the largest number ever issued in Brooklyn in one day.

Sealing wax is not wax at all; nor does it contain a single particle of wax. It is made of shellac, Venice turpentine and cinnabar. Cinnabar gives it the deep red color, and turpentine renders the shellac soft and less brittle.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been dipping into "Scriptural applications," to show that "the Lord killed Samuel." There were three calls made before Samuel was put upon duty. The deduction is obvious.

An English correspondent of the *Saddlers' Gazette*, writing from Philadelphia, says: "In some shops English varnish is solely used for the finishing coat, yet the best painted carriages in the whole Exhibition are those whereon American varnish has been used exclusively."

The Providence *Journal* says: The loss by the drought will, even in our manufacturing States, be very considerable. It has cost some money and no little labor to plant our gardens. These have many of them been already ruined, and others have so suffered that the yield of vegetables will be quite light.

Nothing in this life is more beautiful than the ten-year-old girl with only two garments on, and one a calico dress, trudging, by the aid of her berry-brown legs, down a farm road, looking at the yellow-bird balancing on a mullen stalk, and jugging the pail of ginger and molasses water to the mowers who swing their scythes afield.

The Buffalo *Express* predicts the fall of the suspension bridge that crosses the Niagara river just below the falls and connects the New York Central and Canadian Great Western Railroads. Its prediction is based on the theory that iron suspended, either horizontally or vertically, becomes granulated and brittle, and in this state breaks easily by vibration.

I was talking to a butcher, the other day, on the high prices of meat—pretty nearly double what they were when I was a boy. "This country, sir," said he, "has too many people in it. There ought to be a flood here for twelve hours, or a good hot war. That would thin 'em out. If we don't have summat of that sort there will be nothink for somebody to eat."—*London Letter.*

A gentleman who spent the summer on the Yellowstone two years ago, relates a conversation which then occurred between an old frontiersman named Hamilton and the members of his party. General Custer's qualities as an Indian fighter having been highly praised by the company, Hamilton remarked, "Custer's tactics will be the death of him yet; the Indians have sworn to get even with him."

The *Pall Mall Budget* prints a tabular statement of considerable interest, showing the pauperism and cost of relief in every Union of England during 1850, 1860, 1870 and 1874. From this statement it appears that there were 117,117 indoor and 727,556 outdoor paupers in 1860; 169,471 indoor and 915,350 outdoor in 1870, and 152,279 indoor and 680,091 outdoor in 1874. The total cost of relief in 1860 was $26,939,255; in 1870, $38,221,535; in 1874, $38,324,785.

A correspondent of the London *Times* sends to that paper "some account of the physiognomy of the contest at Cincinnati as it impressed an English outsider witnessing it for the first time" [*sic*]. He seemed to be particularly struck with the perfect order which prevailed throughout the proceedings, and especially with the strict observance of parliamentary rules which was manifested by all the participants in the debates. "The Americans," he concludes, "are so familar with political gatherings of this kind that they run them as if on well-oiled wheels."

TREASURY FRAUDS AT HARRISBURG.

Governor Hartranft Causes the Arrest of Another Clerk in the Auditor General's Office.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, 14th.]

This morning Officer William Reese, of the Mayor's police force, arrested William J. Jackman, a clerk in the office of Auditor General Temple, on the charges of forgery, embezzlement, conspiracy and corrupt solicitation, in pursuance of the following information made by Governor Hartranft before the Mayor this morning:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Dauphin, ss:

Before me, John D. Patterson, Mayor of the city of Harrisburg, personally came John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that from information received, which he believes to be true, William J. Jackman, a clerk in the office of the Auditor General, on or about the 29th day of March, A. D. 1876, did combine, confederate and conspire with James Courtwright, late the Treasurer of Luzerne county, and others, to falsely and fraudulently forge and counterfeit the report of the Auditors of Luzerne county of account of Jackman, a clerk in the Treasurer of said county, for the purpose of reducing the amount of his liability to the Commonwealth.

And in pursuance of said conspiracy that the said William J. Jackman, James Courtwright and others did cause and procure the said report to be falsely and fraudulently forged and counterfeited, and received a large sum of money of the Commonwealth, to wit, the sum of seven thousand dollars, being part of the money belonging to said Commonwealth, embezzled by said James Courtwright by reason of said forgery.

That on or about the ——day of March, A. D. 1876, said William J. Jackman did combine, confederate and conspire with one James H. Milispaugh, then and now Treasurer of the city of Scranton, to state his account as said Treasurer with the Commonwealth in such manner as to reduce his liability to the said Commonwealth on account of taxes and license fees which he had received to and for his use as said Treasurer, and to appropriate and embezzle the sum, by which the liability of said Treasurer was reduced.

That in pursuance of said conspiracy the balance due the Commonwealth by said Milispaugh was greatly reduced, to wit, by the sum of five thousand dollars, and that amount of money belonging to the Commonwealth was appropriated and embezzled by said Jackman, Milispaugh and others.

[Signed] J. F. HARTRANFT.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 14th day of July, 1876.

J. D. PATTERSON, Mayor.

The defendant entered bail in the sum of $5,500 for his appearance at court.

PERSONAL.

Empress Eugenie and the Prince Imperial, it is said, will visit this country in August.

Probably the oldest twins in the country are Messrs. John and Michael Stephens, who live in Plattsville, Wis. They are more than seventy-nine years old, and are so strong and healthy that they will probably live many years longer.

Edward Simmons, of Middletown, Conn., the father of the actress Louise Hawthorne (Mrs. B. G. Morton), who was recently killed by falling from a window of an inn in Chicago, shot himself in Middletown Saturday morning on account of despondency caused by her death.

Miss Nilsson and her countryman, Herr Conrad Behrens, will make in the autumn a tour with an operatic company in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden. Miss Nilsson has never been heard in her native land since she left it to pursue her musical studies in Paris.

It happens that Miss Harriet Martineau deposited with the conductors of the London *News* an epitomized autobiography, to be printed after her death, and which actually did come out in that journal June 29th. The *Spectator* says of the article that it is "a literary curiosity," and that it is "so coldly judicial, so severely passionless, so harsh, indeed, in some respects, that had it not been her own work, the editor of the *Daily News* would have been charged with a mocking hardness for giving it publicity so soon after.

The Newark Affair.

If any writer of blood curdling stories for the penny dreadfuls had invented such a scene as that which scores of people saw in Newark, New Jersey, yesterday, even the readers of such periodicals, credulous of horrors as they are, would have felt that an undue demand was made upon their faith in the demoniacal character of mankind.

Three Germans threatened a shop foreman and endeavored to extort money from him. He complained to the authorities, and an attempt was made to arrest the men in their house. They shot the two police men who were charged with this duty, and then began a thoroughly maniacal war upon mankind in general. A neighbor standing in his own doorway was their first target. Shooting him they ran down the street firing at persons whom they met and went to a factory to secure the endeavors of a foreman. Failing to find him there they began an indiscriminate slaughter of the persons who happened to be present. Resistance was made after they had done several murders, and the madmen were driven out of the factory, pursued by infuriated workmen and citizens. They fled to the river, plunged in, and were stoned to death, like dogs.

The case was as singular as it was horrible. If the men had fought only their enemies, or had fought with their enemies first, and had turned upon the populace only when driven to desperation, it would be possible to account for their acts. As it is there is no theory upon which to reconcile their conduct to the laws of action and impulse which commonly govern even desperate men, unless we suppose that they were mad in the sense in which dogs are supposed to be so sometimes.—*New York Evening Post.*

Those South Carolina Democrats find it easier to shoot negroes than to out-vote them.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by the discriminating public that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, nourishes the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomach, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine combines the best curative and efficient salt of iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most powerful of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you wants good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you wants brilliant vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable tonic proves its worth and speaks volumes for it in favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Scat. Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Lyon, 311 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.

ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.

ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.

ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.

CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and materials, ranging in price from Five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroidered, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

Black Cashmere Sacques and Jackets,

Black Silk Sacques and Jackets.

Linen Suits and Costumes.

Black Dress Silks,

From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and NOVELTIES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business as the St. Charles Hotel as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant retiring. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Third avenue and Wood street.

T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor. T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.

C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.

This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Rooms. Rates $2 50 per day.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PITTSBURGH, PA., July 12, 1876.

Notice to Butchers and Bakers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 17, inclusive, for supplying the County Jail with

MEAT AND BREAD,

From the 20th instant until the 15th day of January, 1877.

The Meat must be good Rolling Beef, not to contain more than 20 per cent. of bone.

The Bread must be manufactured from good Wheat Flour, and in all respects of the best quality, loosely pressed in cloth one and a half pounds each.

Both Meat and Bread to be delivered in such quantities and times as the Warden or his Deputy may direct.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the GRADING AND MASONRY of the

Duquesne Inclined Plane

Will be received at the office of the Secretary, No. 136 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, until 12 M. of TUESDAY, July 25, 1876.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Samuel Diescher, Engineer, corner Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

By order of the Board,

CHAS. A. COLTON, President.
KIRK Q. BIGHAM, Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Ailworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

MOSQUITO BARS

FLY BARS.

NETTING!

BY PIECE OR YARD.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

E. EDMUNDSON & SONS,

UPHOLSTERERS,

139 Liberty Street,

FOOT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

G. B. BROWN,

ATTORNEY, 57 GRANT STREET.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the Estate of CONRAD SCHAD, late of Pittsburgh, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment to her, and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly protested for settlement.

MARGARETTA SCHAD, Administratrix, or
G. B. BROWN, her Attorney,
57 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

STOCK JUST A

WITH LOW

WM. SEMPL

Dress Goods.

We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods Department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in any part of the United States.

New Fresh Goods on every counter.

New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.

Black Wool, all wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.

Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.

NEW COLORS.

Newest shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest shades in Colored Mohairs.
Latest styles in Summer Plaides, at all prices.
Latest styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest styles and shades in Brocaded Goods.

FOR SUMMER.

Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Delieges.

BLACK SILKS.

Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest grades in Linens and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.

LIGHT GOODS.

Fancy Fringed and Bordered Lawns and Chintzes, Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Mens and Boys' wear.
Special inducements for this month,

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRAT
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

Send for prices, &c., to GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor Bolton's Washington Hotel, Chestnut st., Phil.

**BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONT

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 15, 1876.

Business in financial circles moved along in its usual grooves to-day without any special features of interest to report. The money market continues abundantly supplied with loanable funds seeking employment, the requirements of lenders looking rather to the security of the investment than to large returns in the way of interest. Prime commercial paper is readily taken and much of it would be done at low rates were any considerable portion of it offered outside of the usual routine; but as nearly all of the discount business is confined to the transactions between the banks and their regular customers, the usual rates of 7@9 per cent. are tolerably well sustained. Transactions on collateral security are not uncommon however as low as @@7 per cent., and call loans properly secured might be made a little below those figures; but such business is rather exceptional here. Counter business has been tolerably active during the past week, and the operations of the clearing house show a fair average volume for the season. The report of the clearing house operations for the week ending today is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 10	$788,880 57	$143,164 10
July 11	696,077 99	135,047 47
July 12	692,508 32	97,102 32
July 13	601,709 75	91,188 66
July 14	603,267 15	140,069 28
July 15	683,370 61	91,780 61
Total	$4,266,992 25	$698,487 53
Week ending July 8	$4,178,772 99	$676,262 89
Week ending July 1	4,350,328 41	883,232 91
Week ending June 24	3,957,550 68	786,991 66
Week ending June 17	4,036,077 98	779,466 98
Week ending June 10	4,489,285 38	885,838 15
Week ending June 3	5,044,950 42	1,000,441 22
Week ending May 27	4,175,196,283	1,000,441 22
Total, 1876 to date	119,555,862 96	22,744,357 71
Total, 1875 to date	112,536,062 42	21,857,569 13

—We have received the circular of R. G. Dun & Co., giving the statistics of the failures in the United States during the first six months of 1876. The totals, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are not very reassuring, as the following comparison will show:

First quarter.		Sec. quarter.		Six months.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1876..1,932	$45,000,000	1,361	$33,000,000	3,293	$78,000,000
1875..1,999	64,000,000	1,794	43,000,000	3,793	107,000,000

This shows a large increase both in the number of failures and amount of liabilities for the six months just concluded, but attention is drawn to the fact that this increase mainly occurred in the first quarter of the year. Although the figures for the three months just closed are somewhat larger than those in the corresponding quarter of 1875, there is a marked decline in the figures for the second quarter of the current year. In other words, the number of failures in the last three months are less in number by one thousand than in the preceding three months of this year, while the liabilities show a decline of $21,000,000, both items showing an improvement of over forty per cent. This variation is greater than ever before in the same period, and happily, in this instance, the variation is in the right direction. It appears that the average liabilities of each quarter in the past eighteen months are $51,000,000; so that the liabilities of the quarter just closed ($43,000,000) are $8,000,000 less than the average. But on the other hand the failures last year in the second quarter were much less than in any quarter of that year, being only one-half of the average during the last two quarters; so that, if the same rule is to hold good this year, the outlook is certainly not very encouraging.

Concerning the prospects for general improvement the report gives an opinion to which we have before given utterance in these columns. It is as follows:

Notwithstanding the large increase for the six months, which this review figures imply, the marked decline in failures for the past quarter affords some encouragement to the belief in very general terms, that we have seen the worst effects of the present depression, so far as casualties of that character are concerned. It is true that business continues in a very depressed condition; that the results of trade, with some exceptions, have been exceedingly unsatisfactory; that values continue to decline, and that uncertainty and anxiety exist in all quarters. Yet, in the face of all this, there is comfort in the reflection that the causes which have provoked the condition of things have been almost completely reversed. In the phrase of business men, we have now learned sales guided by caution, and also prudence in purchasing. Instead of enormous over-production in all descriptions of manufactures, there is now the strongest tendency to limit the production, and thus lessen the possibility of a still further decline in prices. Vastly increased expenditure on public works has been succeeded by the almost complete cessation of construction. Economy in business and personal expenses has taken the place, to a very large extent, of extravagance and liberality, and this very tendency, while it is the cause of much present business, is one of the best signs of an early return of prosperity. To that in a large proportion it is evidently a change—: such a change as it was necessary for the three years of depression to produce, and without which it is useless to expect a revival of business on a sound basis. Having reached this condition, is there not ground for hope that the future state of things may now prevail? It would be idle to expect that any very marked improvement will be evident in the immediate future. Things have reached too desperate a state to hope for such a change. The circumstances of an exciting political campaign are not favorable to the restoration of confidence, and the return of business to its wonted channels. But the coming autumn will, it is believed, afford a hopeful indication for the future. Another year of great productive power has been added to the resources of planters, and the country must be greatly enriched by the realization of the extraordinary wealth which it now teems with. Indebtedness is not excessive; stocks of goods have seldom been so small in proportion to population, prices have been touched at points so far below cost of production, that an improvement in value can hardly fail ere long to be realized. It seems impossible that circumstances could exist more favorable to improving the condition of the legitimate trade of the country to the wants of the people, than now prevails. Spe ulation, and expanded operations in favor of large and permanent investment s, are not like y to receive much encouragement. But there ought to be an increased demand for the necessaries and merit, and with this should follow better rates of the condition of the var ous parts of the country than we now see to point. The power of absorption by a vast people in condition to purchase and pay for merchandise is very great; that power has reached its lowest exercise now; yet as will be seen, we have had less failures in the last three months than for the previous quarter, and the fact that there are many signs of more hopeful condition of business is undeniable.

—The statement of the New York associated bank averages for the past week reflects a large contraction of loans and a decrease of specie, the latter, however, offset by the gain in legal tenders, so that the net results are unimportant, and a decrease in legal reserve of only $30,050. The banks now hold in excess of 25 per cent. reserve required by law $21,075,725. The following are the comparative totals:

	July 8.	July 15.	Differences.
Loans	$255,033,300	$252,991,100	Dec.. $2,042,200
Specie	25,650,600	27,440,100	Dec.. 1,790,500
L'g'l t'n'rs	53,381,200	54,677,500	Inc.. 1,296,300
Deposits	225,704,100	224,167,300	Inc.. 463,400
Circul'tion	15,563,000	15,443,300	Dec.. 121,300

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 8.	July 15.	Differences.
Specie	$23,650,600	$27,440,100	Dec.. $1,210,500
L. T.	53,381,200	54,677,500	Inc.. 1,296,300
T'l reserve	$77,031,800	$77,117,600	Inc.. $ 85,800
Reserve required	56,426,025	56,041,875	Inc.... 115,850
Excess	21,105,775	21,075,725	Dec.... 30,050

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 15, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	119¾	....	119¾	....	....
5-20's, 1865	116	....	116	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	....	117¾	....	....
5-20's, 1867	118¼	....	118¼	....	....
5-20's, 1868	121	....	121	....	....
10-40's, coupons	117¾	....	117¾	....	....
10-40's, coupons	118¾	....	118¾	....	....
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	....
New 4½ per cents	108¾	....	108¾	....	....
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	....	28¾
Adams Express	....	109¾	....	....	....
Wells-Fa Express	58	....	....	....	....
American Express	38¼	....	....	....	....
United States Ex	74	....	....	....	....
New York Central	....	....	....	....	108
Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Michigan Central	47¾	....	....	....	47¾
Michigan Southern	55	....	55	....	55
Cleveland & Pitts	....	94	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	42¾	....	42¾	42¾
Do. preferred	66¾	66¾	....	....	....
Rock Island	....	....	....	....	108¾
Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾	90¾	....	....
Do preferred	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Wabash	....	....	....	....	25¾
Ohio & Mississippi	....	....	....	....	16¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	63¾	61¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	....	....	....	....	14¾
C., C. & I. C	....	....	....	....	3¾
South Carolinas, April Cp	....	32¾	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July Cp	....	32	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	52¾
Reading	44¾	44¾	....
United Cos. of N. J	135¾	....	....
Phila. Tit'le and Buf	....	....	10¾
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57¾	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	....	....	100¾
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾	....
Empire Transportation	49¾	52	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 112.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Money closed easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime commercial paper not quoted. Customs receipts $174,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $200,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling 60¾@60¾.

GOLD.

Gold steady throughout the day at 111¾@112, closing at the latter figure.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed strong. Railway mortgages firm. State bonds quiet and unusual. The stock market opened heavy and lower, with a decline ranging from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the latter in Michigan Central, owing to the announcement of a decrease of earnings of $17,000 in the first week in July and pressure of sales. The weakness of Michigan Central affected Lake Shore, and large blocks of this stock were pressed on the market at intervals, causing a decline from 55¾ to 54¾. The changes outside of these two stocks were only from ¼ to ¾ per cent. Western Union started off firm and sold up to 71¾ on payment of dividend, but subsequently became weak and declined to 70¾. After second call the general market was weak, but later there was a recovery of ¼ per cent. for Michigan Central, Lake Shore and Western Union. Just previous to the close, stocks became firmer and prices recovered from ¼ to ¾ percent. The greatest improvement was in St. Paul preferred, Michigan Central and Western Union. The market closed dull and lower, except Erie, which showed a better feeling. Transactions aggregated 76,800 shares, of which 6,200 were Western Union, 3,900 St. Paul, 4,800 Erie, 20,500 Lake Shore and 16,700 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Rock Island	108¾
Quicksilver	12	St. Paul	40¾
Do. preferred	15	Do. preferred	70
Pacific Mail	29¼	Toledo & Wabash	20
Marinosa	7¾	Do. preferred	40
Do. preferred	20	Ft. Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	109	Terre Haute	3¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	10
American Ex	58¼	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	74½	Do. preferred	108¼
New York Central	108	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14¾	Ohio & Lacka'na	103¾
Do. preferred	20	Dela. & L. R. R.	61¾
Harlem	129¾	Atlantic & Pacific	6¾
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	24
Michigan Central	47¾	Indiana Central	13¾
Michigan Southern	55	Burlington & Q	116
Panama	95¼	Hannibal & St. Jo	14¾
Illinois Central	92	Union Pacific stock	60¾
Cleveland & Pitts	94¾	Central Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	66¾	Ohio & Miss. bonds	102¾
Do. preferred	83	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	93
C. C. & I. C	3¾		
N. J. Central	97¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865	116¾	10-40's, coupons	118¼
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1867	118¼	Currency 6's	125½
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, new	46¼	Missouri 6's	105
Virginia, new	46¼		

LONDON, July 15, 5 P. M.—Consols 95 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 107½; do 1868, 109½; 10-40's, 104½. Railway securities—New York Central 97½; Erie 13¾; do preferred 19.

The Stock Exchange during the past week, owing to the influx of gold into the Bank of England, the abundance of unemployed capital, and the general feeling of security against the spread of the war in Turkey, consols have been unusually buoyant, and improved 1¾ per cent. English rail way shares have advanced in consequence of some satisfactory dividend announcements. Canadian railways 1¼@1¾ per cent. better. The foreign market has been firm, the fortnightly settlement showing that several descriptions are still oversold. Favorable accounts from the Continental harvests were also added strength to the market. Hungarian and Russian bonds have advanced 2@3 per cent. Austrian 7@7½. French rentes and Turkish 3's. Egyptians have been steady, with little change. American Government bonds have been in good investment demand. The miscellaneous list has been steady. To-day's market was considerably strengthened by the continuance which Lord Derby's speech, yesterday on the Eastern question imparted. All international stocks have advanced. Discounts are dull and unchanged. The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Messrs. Thomas Wingate & Co., shipbuilders, of Glasgow, have convened a meeting of their creditors. They claim their assets exceed considerably the amount of their liabilities, the latter amount to $600,000." George and Richard Laxton, printers, of No. 45 St. Paul's Church-yard, have failed. The liabilities are £9,000.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 104 francs 27½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 15.—[United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 547½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 15, 1876.

There was an average degree of activity in commercial transactions to-day, taking into consideration the dull season, and the general disposition to let matters take their usual course until the opening of the fall trade. In values there were no especial changes to report, prices generally retaining the position and tendencies reported of them in our preceding reports.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,601	Apples, bbls	157
Corn, bus	115	Potatoes, bbls	45
Wheat, bus	526	Butter, pkgs	39
Rye, bus	478	Bacon, lbs	2,510
Oats, bus	1,865	Bacon, lcs	20
Potatoes, bus	40	Hay, bales	65

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending	June 24.	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.
Flour, bbls	10,190	11,575	9,326	10,202
Apples, bbls	600	325	77	409
Cheese, bxs	3,117	3,915	752	1,110
Corn, bus	4,200	4,031	2,980	2,886
Wheat, bus	13,325	14,097	11,698	2,804
Barley, bus	....	450	....	450
Rye, bus	577	970	885	963
Oats, bus	17,348	9,769	8,302	7,789
Butter, pkgs	302	277	226	167
Bacon, lbs	2,744	14,300	7,116	10,861
Bacon, lcs	576	819	687	1,030
Potatoes, bus	3,866	3,781	3,578	180
Hay, bales	398	585	131	461

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues to move slowly, and transactions are in very limited volume. Corn and oats are strong under the influence of the limited supply here. Wheat is weak under the influence of the lower prices in the West, and quotations have no nominal as there is scarcely anything doing.

We quote at $1 23@1 25 per bushel for prime Indiana red winter; Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania; lower grades very hard to sell at any price, ruling nominally at $1 20@1 25. Corn is quiet and very firm, as supply is light. In some cases holders ask an advance on our quotations, and it would probably be said to be established as yet. We quote shelled at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@54c for high mixed; 51@52c for mixed; 50@52c for mixed; 50@51c for high mixed; 49@50c for Western mixed. In the ear corn is firm with a steady tone and a downward tendency, and 40c could be obtained for prime Western white. The scarcity of stock however, makes prices nominal. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 34@35c; white do 36@37c; Western mixed 34@35c. Rye is quiet of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 75@81 60, as to quality. Barley is quiet but firm at former quotations. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the Mississippi and on the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
July 8, '76	10,168,717	7,831,022	3,846,929	558,430	295,687
July 1, '76	9,886,347	8,144,655	3,780,990	560,208	296,148
June 24, '76	9,722,788	8,850,657	3,679,359	554,103	294,084
June 17, '76	10,319,180	7,557,017	3,443,416	536,988	288,490
June 10, '76	10,388,854	8,109,173	3,471,476	524,966	274,193
June 3, '76	10,087,620	8,288,779	3,425,327	512,812	269,800
July 10, '76	8,958,026	7,346,943	2,676,216	19,432	20,457

FLOUR—Continues rather sluggish and easy under the influence of the downward movement in wheat, but no change in quotations is made on choice brands as yet. Receipts for the week were liberal, being 10,202 bbls. The rates current are as follows: for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks $6 of ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flour are steady, as follows: Pittsburgh brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota do $6 25@6 75; Indiana do $5 25@6 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 50; Indiana flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal 75c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—There is a steady market at former prices. Receipts have not been light, and the trade in baled hay unimportant. Quotations for loose hay in wagons range from $13 00@15 00 per ton for prime to $9 00@10 00 for common. The business in baled is chiefly from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $15 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 ₱ 100; second and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in somewhat increased supply and the market is easy. We quote at $3 00@4 00 for choice; $1 50@2 50 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There is no change to report in the demand for butter. Strictly choice grades are in fair request, but the supply is light, while there is limited, a large share of the consumptive requirements being supplied by country wagons. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per ₱; prime 13@15c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price, but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—There is a rather quiet and easy market at unchanged prices. Receipts are somewhat increased having been 1,110 boxes for the past week. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@13c; peeled 18@14c; evaporated pooches 20@25c. Blackberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@35c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The demand is still quite limited and the market is dull and drooping. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@57c ₱ lb for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are easy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in bushel boxes, $2 00; onions, ₱ bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel; blackberries $3 00@4 00 ₱ bushel; $1 50 ₱ bucket; whortleberries $1 50 ₱ bucket; peaches $2 50@3 50 ₱ box.

HOPS—The market is quiet and steady with domestic ruling at 20@23c ₱ ₱; new California 25c ₱ ₱.

POTATOES—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

POTATOES—New potatoes were in fair demand and firm with a light supply. We quote at $1 00@1 50 per bushel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 12c for best city makes.

Provisions.

Trade among the wholesale provision houses was moderately active without any important change in the features of the market. Prices were generally firm, but no material alteration in quotations was made. Receipts were liberal being 10,061 pieces and 1,042 tierces.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¾c ₱ pound short rib sides 12¾c; clear sides 13¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 15c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was easy and lower. We quote refined lard in tierces 12½c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 13¼c ₱ ₱; in buckets 13¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb cauldrons 15c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb caddies 14¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 15¾c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 15c ₱ ₱; in 1-lb pails 16¾c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; $74 00@85 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 $1 00@1 10; No. 2 $1 00@1 05; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—There is a steady feeling with light business at $21 50@21 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8¼@8½c ₱ ₱; country do 7¾@8c ₱ ₱.

Groceries

Were moderately active and steady. Sugars were very active and firm at the advance reported yesterday. The stock at the seaboard markets continues comparatively quite small and the Havana advices continue favorable to holders, the stock there being nearly 100,000 boxes short compared with last year, while the exports show a decrease of 185,000 boxes. The stocks at New York, Boston and Baltimore show a decrease of 190,000 hhds as compared with the same date last year. Coffee is steady with a moderately easy tone to prices, in sympathy with a depression of ¼c in the Liverpool market. The visible supply in first hands at the seaboard is somewhat reduced and shows a decrease as compared with last year; but the increase as compared with last month shows an increase as sample for present and prospective stock requirements. Other lines of staple groceries are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

	₱ lb.		₱ lb.
Green Coffees.		Standard A	11¼@11¾c
Fancy Rio	23¼c	Standard B	11@11½c
Choice Rio	22¼c	Do. extra C	10¾@11c
Prime Rio	21½c	Extra C—yel	10 c
Good Rio	20½c	C—yellow	9¾c
Ordinary Rio	19¾c	Franklin, B	10¼c
Java	30 c	Cut Loaf	13¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	13¾c
Rio in papers	24@25c	Powdered	13¾c
2d grades do, 24	@25 c	Granulated	13¾c
Rio, in bulk 21	@28 c	*Molasses.*	
Java, in papers	33 c	Str'y ch. N. O	85c
Java, in bulk	32¼c	Prime	62@63c
Teas.		Good	50c
Young Hyson	25c@$1 00	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Imperial	30c@ 90	Sugar drips	60@62c
Japan	30c@ 85	Lower grades	35@50c
Oolong	25c@ 85	*Soaps.*	
Fancy	60 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Souchong	30c@ 75	S. B. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Rice.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 75
Choice Car'la	6¾@7¼c	Gold do	6 50
Patna	7 @7½c	Enoch do	6 00
Rangoon	6¾c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ b	5 50
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	German mottled do	7½c
Starch.	₱ lb	California	₱ box, $4 50
Pearl	3¾@4¼c	*Soda.*	
Silver gloss	9¼c	Bi-carb, in kgs	4@5 c
Corn	7½@10¼c	Bi-carb, in ₱ bx	5½@6 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in papers	7 c
Cloves	50 c	*Candles.*	
Allspice	17 c	Star, full wt	16@17 c
Cassia	32@35 c	Stearine	13¾c
Nutmegs	@1 25	Mould	11¾@12 c
Pepper	19@20 c	Paraffine	16@17c

FISH—The market is entirely nominal. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	2 50	Lake trout, hf-bls	4 50
No. 2 do	1 40	Large George's Codfish, ₱ lb	5½c
Large No. 3 do	1 20	Medium do	5 c
Whitefish	5 50	Boneless codfish	6¼c
California salmon	....	Hubbs	9 00
Labrador herring, split, ₱ bbl	6 00	No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
Lake do, ₱ bbls	2 25	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Pickerel, hf-bbls	3 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $3 25@3 50; Valentias 14@15c; new, 12½@13c ₱ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8¼@9c ₱ lb. Currants 8@8¾c. Citron 35c. Prunes 6¼@7c. Almonds—Languedoc, do shelled 35c; soft shell Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 16@18c. Brazil 10c. Maccaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 50@8 00. Messina do, $6 00@8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is not very active as yet except in the way of purchases by jobbers for the fall trade. We quote green corn in 2 ₱ cans per doz, $1 75; Raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

July 15.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Rec'pts Crude. Bbls.	Exp'rts R. R. Bbls.	Exp'rts P. L. Bbls.
Monday, July 10	5,546	....	3,182
Tuesday, July 11	10,711	....	2,531
Wednesday, July 12	7,454	....	4,221
Thursday, July 13	6,271	....	3,255
Friday, July 14	3,246	....	2,742
Saturday, July 15	1,900	....	3,940
Total	40,221	....	20,274
Since January 1	798,756	1,304	411,140
To July 15, 1876	836,977	....	431,394
Same time 1875	547,493	1,033	309,975
Same time 1874	1,125,291	70,137	634,383
Same time 1873	1,020,374	30,846	403,963
Same time 1872	609,936	53,536	299,706
Same time 1871	595,527	57,404	283,916
Same time 1870	668,941	86,320	270,514
Same time 1869	453,441	59,016	192,706
Same time 1868	636,996	80,417	242,313

BUSINESS.—The week's trading in petroleum circles has been signalized by a steady and material advance in values, the highest figure (75½@75¾c from the opening prices in crude, and from 9¾@9¾c in refined. So far as the principal advance has been in refined petroleum, the strength of the market being chiefly derived from the export demand, the tone has been exceedingly strong. The advance commenced on Tuesday, but the market developed its greatest strength on the three succeeding days, advancing each day 2½@3c in crude and 1½@2c in refined. On Friday the highest point was reached, being 4 for certificates of the leading lines, and 4 2 3/4 for refined. On Saturday the market became irregular, and a little weakness was developed, followed by new strikes and a slight decline was made, the closing figures being as reported below. As already stated, refined has been more correspondingly firm, and is now quoted at the highest figures reported for many months. Sales and resales of crude petroleum during the week, throughout the oil regions are reported as follows:

	Bbls.	Bbls.
Monday	41,900	Thursday
Tuesday	82,000	Friday
Wednesday	62,000	Saturday
Total		699,000
Last week		399,000

We quote from *Stowell's Petroleum Reporter* the following comparative synopsis of reports from the oil regions for May and June:

	May.	June.
	31 days.	30 days.
Stock at wells	179,146	174,934
Production for month	725,304	722,000
Daily production	23,721	24,139
Producing wells	5,350	4,570
Drilling wells	303	340
Stock in tanks	3,700,039	3,494,829
Stock of refineries	110,719	125,000
Total stock	3,989,904	3,791,612
Total shipments	646,150	921,862

We also have from the same report the following tables of movements from the oil regions during June:

	Bbls.
Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh R. R.	13,530
Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R.	19,800
Philadelphia and Erie R. R	10,600
Pittsburgh, Titusville and Buffalo R. R.	13,522
Bunkhill and Delaware R. R	12,000
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.	156,665
Atlantic and Great Western R. R	119,719
Allegheny Valley R. R., North	25,583 bar.
rels, south	291,961 barrels.
West Penn R. R	19,557
Shenango and Allegheny R. R	82,949
Barge and pipe line deliveries at Pittsburgh	91,298
Destroyed by lightning and other casualties	97,375
Total shipments	921,862

The following are the shipments of crude petroleum and its equivalent from the region of production in June, in the following points:

To	Bbls.	To	Bbls.
Philadelphia	91,504	Refined from Boston	1,000
New York	17,758	New York refineries	1,000
Pittsburgh	155,316	reduced to crude	130,243
Baltimore	22,441	crude	1,000
Cleveland	157,700	now in the Ohio river	1,000
New York	126,749	river in barges	18,097
Outside local	1,000	Destroyed by fire	1,000
points	11,630	lighting	97,375

Total shipments to all points 921,862

The following table shows the shipments of refined oil from Pittsburgh:

To	Bbls.	To	Bbls.
Philadelphia	12,519	To Richmond	22,837
Baltimore	15,670		
Total			89,026

The shipments of residuum are as follows:

	Bbls.
From creek refineries to New York, lubricating, benzine, naptha, paraffine	944
From Pittsburgh refineries to New York, naphtha	3,843
Total	4,787

CRUDE RECEIPTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	72,000	40,221

The following are the exports of crude oil by the various routes for the past twelve years from January 1st to—

	Barrels.
July 15, 1876	....
Same time 1875	537,493
Same time 1874	1,125,291
Same time 1873	1,020,374
Same time 1872	609,936
Same time 1871	595,527
Same time 1870	668,941
Same time 1869	453,441
Same time 1868	636,996
Same time 1867	642,680
Same time 1866	666,873
Same time 1865	205,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil. We quote brands at 21 00@21 00 for 300; second brands at $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in somewhat increased supply and the market is easy. We quote at $3 00@4 00 for choice; $1 50@2 50 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—There is no change to report in the demand for butter. Strictly choice grades are in fair request, but the supply is light, while there is limited, a large share of the consumptive requirements being supplied by country wagons. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per ₱; prime 13@15c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price, but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—There is a rather quiet and easy market at unchanged prices. Receipts are somewhat increased having been 1,110 boxes for the past week. We quote new Ohio factory at 8@8½c for choice; 6@7½c for common to good.

DRIED FRUITS—Continue sluggish and nominal. We quote common to choice apples at 9@10c; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12½@

JUDGE McCANDLESS.

Complimentary Dinner Tendered Him by the Erie Law Association.

The following correspondence explains itself:

ERIE, PA., June 24, 1876.

Dear Sir:

At the last meeting of the Erie Law Association we were appointed a committee to invite your acceptance of a complimentary dinner on the occasion of your retirement from the District Judgeship. In performing the agreeable duty entrusted to us, we would do injustice to our own feelings and the sentiments of our bar, were we not to express our appreciation of the uniform courtesy, impartiality, dignity and ability which have marked your discharge of the duties of your high office. Nor can we permit a personal friend, a distinguished public servant of the United States to close his official career without a recognition of his fidelity to the Constitution and Government. If in the dark hours of the late contest for national preservation, there was faltering, despondency, patriotism found assurance in your voice and weight of character, that it must not despair and that our institutions would not be broken up, but survive the severity of the storm would live forever. May the evening of your life be as tranquil as the midday of your professional and judicial career has been faithful and noble, and may you long be spared to witness the further growth and prosperity of our country in the government of which the term of your service closes with the centennial of its existence.

Trusting that you may be pleased to accept the invitation of our association at as early a time as suits your convenience. We remain truly and sincerely yours,

J. W. WETMORE,
JAMES SILL,
ELIJAH BABBIT,
H. W. BLAKESLEE,
BENJAMIN GRANT.

To Hon. Judge McCandless, United States District Judge.

REPLY.

JUDGES' CHAMBER,
U. S. BUILDINGS, PITTSBURGH,
July 7th, 1876.

GENTLEMEN—Your favor of the 27th ult., in behalf of the Erie Law Association, in which you tender me a complimentary dinner on the occasion of my retirement from the bench, is very gratifying to me, and especially so in consideration of the flattering terms in which it is expressed.

I feel gratified by the assurance of your approval of my course as a judge and a citizen, but you touch the kindliest feelings of my nature when you address me as your personal friend.

On the occasion of my first cordial reception in your city in an official capacity, and at each succeeding term of the court over which I have had the honor to preside, I have met with uniform kindness and courtesy from the gentlemen of the bar and the citizens at large, and in my retirement shall remember with the greatest pleasure the hospitality always extended by the people of Erie to myself and family.

Owing to the loss of my vocal powers, I could not participate with any pleasure in the entertainment you propose, and must *therefore decline*. Were I in the state of health I formerly enjoyed, nothing would afford me greater pleasure than interminging with my brethren of the legal profession on such a festive occasion.

As Judge Ketcham expects to relieve me after the first few days of the July term, I shall have the pleasure of making one more official visit to Erie, when I shall embrace the opportunity of thanking you personally for your expression of your hospitality.

Sincerely yours,
WILSON McCANDLESS.

Wetmore, James Sill Elijah Babbitt, Benjamin Grant and H. W. Blakeslee, Committee.

NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Machinery Committee—Settling the Matter of Extras With Contractor Hartupee.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee, having in charge the construction of the machinery for the new water works, met on Saturday evening, for the purpose of effecting a settlement of the differences between Engineer Lowry and Contractor Hartupee.

These differences were in regard to certain extras claimed by Mr. Hartupee, and which Mr. Lowry claimed he was not entitled to. These extras were chiefly for iron pipes, made for the foundations of the new water works, and amounting to about $20,000. Mr. Lowry's view was that the plates were made to give place to the cracked castings, and consequently the contractor was not entitled to any extras for them.

A discussion of some length ensued, during which Mr. Hartupee said that the castings were all made according to the drawings.

The Mechanical Engineer replied that the trouble was that the castings were not all made according to drawings. If they had been none of them would have been condemned.

A motion was made that the Mechanical Engineer give the contractor an order for the four plates. An amendment to this was offered, that the matter be compromised by giving him an order for two, and this amendment prevailed.

Mr. Hartupee, when asked if he was satisfied, said that he didn't think it exactly fair, but he supposed, as he was in the committee's power, he would have to accept it.

The Mechanical Engineer was also instructed to give Mr. Hartupee an order for all the lead necessary for the bed plates.

The matter of orders for stop gates was laid over until the next meeting of the committee. In regard to the dead weights, the sub-committee decided that they were a part of the engines, and that Mr. Hartupee was not entitled to be paid extra for them.

Then came the matter of estimates, and that part of the communication of the Mechanical Engineer was read, stating that Mr. Hartupee has already received all of the money due him. Mr. Hartupee said that the only difference between him and Mr. Lowry was that the latter had not allowed anything for the extras in the estimates. He expected Mr. Lowry to be the arbitrator, and he wanted him to be a just arbitrator.

Mr. Lowry responded that he did try to be just, and he would just say that Mr. Hartupee had not only received all the money he was entitled to, but $10,000 more than that.

The committee then decided that according to the report of the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Hartupee has received all the money he is at present entitled to.

A communication from Mr. Hartupee was deferred until this evening, when another meeting of the committee will be held.

BASE BALL.

The Stars Defeat the Alleghenys—League Games this Week, etc.

About five hundred spectators were present at the Union Park on Saturday afternoon, during the game between the Stars, of Covington, Ky., and the Alleghenys. The game was quite interesting throughout, both clubs playing admirably. McKelvy pitched and Lane caught for the Alleghenys. The score at the close of the ninth inning stood at 5 for the Stars and 3 for the Alleghenys.

The Alleghenys have three new men who will play with them this week, among whom is the new catcher, Harry Bruce, of Brooklyn. This week the Alleghenys have engagements with three league clubs and the independent New Havens. On Monday they play the Athletics, of Philadelphia. On Tuesday two games only, of three played. The admission to the league games, under a rule of that association, is fixed at fifty cents.

The following new clubs have been organized recently:

William Temme—G. Leach, c.; T. Hannan, p.; G. Kelley, s. s.; J. Tracy, 1. b.; W. Stark, 2. b.; P. Stumpf, 3. b.; F. Temme, l. f.; J. Wadsworth, c. f.; R. Reiss, r. f. They would like to hear from the R. H. Gilfords. P. Stumpf, captain, No. 33 Adams street, Allegheny.

Red Cape—W. M. Hollingshead, captain and p.; W. R. Siedle, treasurer and s. s.; Davie Jones, c.; Harry Robinson, 1. b.; Gus Lauer, 2. b.; W. Bunns, 3. b. Address W. M. Hollingshead, 50 Fifth avenue.

The McKeesport Browns organized by electing the following officers and players: President, S. E. Carothers; Secretary, H. W. Gray; Treasurer, J. W. Stone; Manager, H. G. Reed; Captain, C. C. Baldridge. Following are the names of the players: R. Miller, 1. b.; H. W. Gray, c.; C. C. Baldridge, A. W. Momeyer, T. Baldridge, J. W. Stone, F. Miller, W. Scott, E. Murphy, J. H. Matheson, H. M. Lyne, C. Copeland, J. T. Penny.

Deaths from Sunstroke.

Mrs. Mary Genessler, who resided on Pearl street, Sixteenth ward, was prostrated with sunstroke yesterday morning on Butler street, Seventeenth ward. She was carried into the house of Mr. William Irwin, where she died in the afternoon.

About two o'clock Friday afternoon, James Applegate, a resident of Elizabeth, engaged at boat building for Joseph Walton & Co., on the West Side, was sunstruck and died instantly. He was at work in the inside of a coalboat, and had started toward the bucket to get a drink of water, but never reached it. Mr. Applegate was over sixty years of age, and was a very strong man, weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred pounds.

Admitted to the Bar.

In Common Pleas Court No. 1, before Judge Stowe, on Saturday, Mr. W. C. Anderson was, on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., admitted to practice in the several courts of this county. Mr. Anderson studied under A. M. Brown, Esq., and passed a creditable examination as to call forth quite a compliment from Judge Stowe, who had examined his papers. Mr. Anderson is a young man of good promise and will, we hope, realize his most sanguine expectations in the honorable profession he has chosen.

THE Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meet to-day.

ACCIDENT ON THE B. AND O. ROAD.

A Train Thrown from the Track by a Land-Slide—Fireman Killed and Engineer Severely Injured.

An accident of a serious nature occurred yesterday morning on the Pittsburgh division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one mile east of Uniontown and eighty-seven miles from this city. The Through Express, which left Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 2:05 A. M., struck a land-slide at the point mentioned, and the engine, baggag car, and two passenger coaches and a sleeper were thrown off the track. The engine became detached from the train and rolled down a hill into Laurel creek, a distance of two hundred feet, and was badly wrecked. John Berlin, the fireman, was instantly killed, and George McCarthy, engineer, had a rib broken, his right hip dislocated and was otherwise severely injured.

Berlin was a single man, about thirty years of age, and resided at Connellsville with his mother and sister. McCarthy is a Pittsburgher, and formerly ran an engine on the Allegheny Valley road.

After writing the above account the reporter interviewed a passenger who was in the sleeper when the accident occurred. He states that only the engine and the sleeper left the track. The baggage car and two coaches remained on the track and ran on past the point at which the engine rolled down the hill, and when the sleeping coaches came to a stop it tilted over, and was only prevented from following the engine by the strength of the couplings. There were five passengers in the car, who were thrown from their berths, but were not injured. They had a very narrow escape from death.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Cornelius T. Swift, of Erie county, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

On motion of R. B. Petty, Esq., Joseph H. Stowe was admitted to practice.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, city. Order for sale of real estate confirmed *nisi*.

James Bown, bankrupt, city. Order made to trustee for sale of real estate.

Jacob Vogel, bankrupt, Allegheny. Rule granted on assignee and the Pennsylvania Reform School Building Committee.

Francis Ardary, bankrupt, city. Order made for the sale of certain real estate.

James B. Fleming, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for the sale of uncollected book accounts.

M. Stoebel, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Order made modifying composition, so far as it requires a surrender of drafts held as collateral by John Floyd, trustee.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of F. C. Negley, citation was awarded to Graham, Scott, to show why he does not file his bond as required.

The assignees' account was confirmed absolutely in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Geo. B. Hill.

Wm. H. McClung was appointed guardian *ad litem* of Wm. Arrison, Margaret Arrison and others.

On the voluntary assignment of W. F. Casey, assignee's account was confirmed absolutely.

Assignee's account was confirmed *nisi* in the voluntary assignment of Francis Sellers.

C. C. Taylor was appointed auditor in the case of Odd Fellows Savings Bank vs. Charles Gregory.

In the case of William L. Knorr vs. Timothy Sullivan *et al.*, A. D. Miller was appointed Commissioner.

Clark H. Cochran was appointed Commissioner in the case of Margaret Herron vs. city of Pittsburgh.

George H. Lambert vs. Catherine Lambert; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the voluntary assignment of John McNeely, the final account of James M. McElroy, assignee, was confirmed absolutely.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Sterrett.

Samuel S. McFeaters vs. Henrietta McFeaters. Final decree of divorce granted.

Voluntary assignment of Geo. W. Campbell to Chas. F. Wilson. Assignee's report confirmed absolutely.

Sophie Johnson vs. William Johnson; libel in divorce. Defendant ordered to pay libellant six dollars per week until further order; also fifty dollars for counsel fees.

Mattie Willard vs. James W. Willard; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

M. L. Dellafield *et al.* vs. Andrew Jackman. Reserved question of law decided in favor of plaintiff.

A. D. Babcock vs. Ida Bella Babcock, final decree of divorce granted.

Philip Danber vs. Catharine Danber. Willis P. McCook, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony.

The Baptist church of the borough of Verona was allowed to amend its charter.

Legal Notes.

R. E. Stewart, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, on behalf of F. S. and W. S. Stewart against the heirs of David Rieb, for a partition of some three or four hundred acres of ground in Patton township, Allegheny county, and Penn township, Westmoreland county, between some thirty or forty heirs.

On Saturday, Wm. C. Anderson was, on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., admitted to practice in the several courts of Allegheny county. Mr. Anderson was a student in the office of Major A. M. Brown, and has of a very creditable examination. On motion of the same gentleman, Joseph F. Dunlap, Esq., formerly a practicing attorney at Wheeling, W. Va., was admitted as a member of the bar of this city.

Patrick Patton was discharged from jail under the insolvent act on Saturday. He was committed to the Court of Quarter Sessions for non-payment of fine on conviction for *fornix et cet.*, and having served his ninety days was entitled to his discharge on taking the oath required by the act.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The *habeas corpus* case of Albert King came up for a hearing before Judges Stowe and Collier, of Common Pleas Court No. 1, on Saturday. King, it will be remembered, was sent to the Workhouse by Mayor McCarthy for sixty days on a vagrant, and in the petition for *habeas corpus* it was alleged that he had been wrongfully committed. At the hearing it was decided that the commitment was regular, and that, in the absence of the record of the Mayor's court, an investigation could not be had of the evidence against the man as a vagrant. The Court, however, allowed a new writ, in which was embodied a *certorari* on the Mayor to bring the record into court. The time of the new writ was fixed for this morning at ten o'clock. In the meantime King was remanded.

A RULE ON THE MAYOR.

H. H. McCormick, Esq., on behalf of the Health Board, applied to the Common Pleas No. 1, for a rule on Mayor McCarthy, requiring him to show cause why he should not allow an appeal in a certain case. Crosby Gray, Health Officer, had brought suit before the Mayor, against P. Junghaus, to recover a penalty for violation of an ordinance. The Mayor had decided in favor of defendant, and refused to allow an appeal. The Mayor was represented in Court by John Coyle, Esq., who maintained that there was no right of appeal, but the Court thought differently, and made the rule absolute.

THE VERONA SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago a preliminary injunction was granted by the Common Pleas Court No. 1 restraining the School Directors of Verona borough from selling their school house. When the case was heard Judge Sterrett was of the opinion that the conduct of the Directors was bad, and that the injunction should continue, while Judge Stowe believed that the Court had no power to grant an injunction in such a case. The division resulted in the injunction was continued until further order of the Court. Saturday morning Judge Stowe announced that he still held to his opinion, and that Judge Collier agreed with him, whereupon it was ordered that the injunction be dissolved.

BURGESS ROWAND'S ANSWER.

Archibald H. Rowand filed an answer in the Common Pleas No. 1 to the application for a writ of *quo warranto*, requiring him to show by what authority he holds the office of Burgess of Verona borough, he having contrary to special act of Assembly gone on the official bond of the Treasurer of the borough. The answer says that at the time notice of the writ was served on him he was not Burgess. It will be recollected that he resigned and was re-elected. In view of this state of facts the application will probably be dismissed.

A PARTNERSHIP TROUBLE.

In Common Pleas Court No. 1, a bill in equity was filed in which Stewart Armstrong is plaintiff and William Boyd defendant. It is set forth in the bill that the parties entered into partnership in the month of October, 1873, for the purpose of carrying on the wood-turning and stair-building business. They continued in partnership until April, 1874, when they agreed to dissolve under the following conditions: Plaintiff was to relinquish his share of the stock and defendant was to collect the outstanding debts and pay over to plaintiff $779 39 as his share. The plaintiff alleges that the first sum was paid in accordance with the agreement, but that of the second sum he has only received $308; and that he has often requested the defendant to pay over the balance, but up to the present time he has neglected and refused to do so. The court is asked to appoint a master and decree an account to be made and such other relief as is just and equitable in the case. Alexander Barton, Esq., is for plaintiff.

WANT AN EQUITABLE PARTITION.

A bill in equity was filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1 by W. C. Friend, Esq., in which Geo. Jerome Mooney died intestate, wife, are plaintiffs, and Edward B. Mooney, Wm. R. Mooney, Margaret Jane Mooney, Emma Mooney and Elizabeth Mooney are defendants. It is set forth in the bill that Mrs. Catherine Jeremy, one of the plaintiffs, and the defendants are children of the late William Mooney, who died intestate; that the children are heirs to a certain house and lot on Lacock street, this city, being copartners in equal degree. It is also alleged that to continue the possession of the said property in the co-parcenary any longer would work damage to all parties, and as they are all now of age, the Court is asked to appoint a master in equity to make such partition as will be fair and just. Notice has been served on each of the defendants.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Printing Committee failed to meet on Saturday evening.

BISHOP KERFOOT officiated at St. Paul's Church, yesterday morning, the rector, Rev. Thomas Crumpton, being ill.

THE arrangements for boiler bursting at the Marshall farm were disturbed by the late storm and extensive repairs will be necessary.

THE amount to be assessed upon property for the construction of the handsome bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad on Ellsworth avenue is $15,000.

MESSRS. VANDERVORT, Cassiday and Edwards, the members of the Board of Viewers will, from Monday next take a months needed recreation.

ALICE HASTINGS, soubrette at the Opera House last season, and said to have been re-engaged for the coming season, is reported to have been married recently in New York.

THE Board of Fire Commissioners will erect a temporary structure on Liberty street for the occupancy of No. 7 Engine Company, Independence, while the new building is being constructed.

JAMES MASON, the colored man who shot and severely wounded a white man named Reed, on the 4th inst., on Sixth street, was admitted to bail on Saturday for trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery. Reed is out of danger.

THE horses attached to a street car of the Birmingham line ran away on Carson street, Saturday evening, and one of the animals kicked the dashboard to pieces. The car was soon emptied, the passengers, the most of whom were ladies, alighting over the rear platform in great haste. Nobody hurt.

THERE was a slight rise in the Monongahela river yesterday, which caused thirteen of Bigley's coal barges (empty) to break from their moorings, near the upper bridge, and float down the stream nearly a quarter of a mile, before they were caught and tied up again, without sustaining any damage.

G. CLINTON GARDINER, General Superintendant of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has issued an order that hereafter all persons not connected with the company, or those having no business about the depot, who are found loitering in the building or on the platform, will be considered vagrants and treated accordingly.

Two disorderable characters named Andrew Ross and John Clark were arrested at Natrona, Harrison township, on Friday evening, on a warrant issued by Alderman Smith, on oath of Mr. C. Lodner, who complains that the accused raised a disturbance in his tavern. They were committed to jail for a hearing. Thomas Conager, who was included in the warrant, escaped.

THE proceedings of the "General Council of the Christian Union of the United States," which was held in Hancock county, Ohio, early in June, have just appeared. The Union contemplates the abolition of secret societies. The doctrine of which is contained in the following resolution: "That all religious associations built upon a narrower basis that that which treats all the Christians of a place as equal brethren of the one church of the place, or which presents creeds, tests and usages that exclude part of the Christians of a place, are sinful in that the New Testament model, and have no claims to be regarded as churches of Christ."

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Saturday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Allan line steamer Hibernian at Baltimore; Bremen line steamer Main at New York; Cunard line steamer Abyssinia at Queenstown; Red Star line steamer Switzerland at Antwerp.

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

A Card.

Grocers and all other dealers in Fruit Jars will find it to their advantage to call on us at once, as we are prepared to fill orders promptly for all the leading makes of Jars and Jelly Tumblers in the market. All the grades of Sealing Wax at low prices. The scarcity of Jars, etc., resulting from the excessive demand, is so great that that only those who place their orders at once will be guaranteed prompt delivery.

Respectfully,
J. P. SMITH, SON & Co.,
MWS 189 Liberty street.

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

Go to the New Atlas Hotel.

Philadelphia, Pa., and avoid the heat and worry, by living in easy reach of all the Centennial buildings, and close communication with the city, by street cars from its doors.

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

To the Public.

To meet a pressing and but resonable demand for lower hotel rates the Columbia House will reduce her prices to $2 50 per day, or $21 00 per week, from this date, while the house has been newly furnished and repaired, and will be kept up to the high standard it has always stood for. Not second in any appointment to any at Cape May.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,
Proprietor.

CAPE MAY, July 10, 1876.

"League" Base Ball Game.

Athletics of Philadelphia vs. Allegheny, Union Park, Monday, 4 P. M. Admission 50 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centennial Visitors

desiring first-class accommodations at moderate rates should stop at the Bingham House, corner Eleventh and Market streets, Philadelphia. Terms, $2 50 per day. One square or longer, $2 per day. Fanna Davis, proprietor.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

An Effort to Raise it at Oronogo, Jasper County, Mo.

[From the St. Louis Journal.]

ORONOGO, JASPER COUNTY, MO., July 6.—This place, with the rest of the country, appropriately celebrated the Centennial Fourth, and everything would have passed off quietly and pleasantly had not the old rebel spirit of Democracy asserted itself and came very near changing a peaceful celebration into a bloody riot. A few Northern Copperheads, Arkansas and Missouri rebels, met together, proclaimed that they would not celebrate under the "Black Republican Rag" (as they expressed it) and painted a flag and made arrangements to march through the town singing "Dixie," and then raise it in a conspicuous place.

This was at first thought lightly of by the Union men of the place, they not dreaming that any one would attempt so foolish and wicked a thing in Missouri, until the flag was completed and the party had met in a business house preparatory to marching out.

Then the Union spirit of the people was fully aroused, and after remonstrance and argument failed, being met with the threat that whoever interfered with the rebel programme must take the consequences, the Union people armed themselves with pistols, rifles, etc., and gave the rebels to fully understand that the first man who attempted to hoist the rebel flag on the soil of Missouri would be shot down. It was only by such a determined course that the outrage was prevented.

Pleading and remonstrance did no good, and only the preponderance of numbers saved this place from outrage and bloodshed. For if these rebels had persisted in their project the streets of this place would have been dyed with blood.

A few war Democrats from the East, who have settled in this county, joined with the Republicans, and asserted that if this was Democracy they would have none of it, and were ready to assist in preventing the outrage of unfurling again the rebel flag upon the soil of Missouri.

To those in the East and the quiet citizens of St. Louis who believe that the rebel spirit is dead in Missouri, I would ask them to travel through some parts of Missouri and they will be fully satisfied of their mistake. I have stated where there is a prospect of success to the Democrats, and it only needs a national victory to that party to cause it to run wild.

The South Carolina Riot.

We republished yesterday, from a South Carolina Democratic newspaper which is not likely to make the matter appear worse than it is, an account of the recent disturbances in Aiken county, in that State. We shall not undertake to distribute the responsibility for the affair, but of the shocking and disgraceful character of the affair there can be no question. Two opinions. Negroes escaping from a building in which they had taken refuge, and in which they were held under rifles and a cannon, were shot down as sportsmen shoot pigeons let loose from a trap. Worse than that, negroes who had been made prisoners and been disarmed, were, in the words of the report, "taken out and killed;" that is, they were turned loose in a field and as they ran were shot. We question whether driving in a buggy that they should break their ranks and let them pass? He asked the proud Southerners who boasted of their bravery and their chivalry if they would stand it, and did they expect negroes to stand it? Did they expect men of his race to submit to continual persecution and massacres? He asked the House, in the name of humanity and of God, to tell them whether they should be American citizens with all the rights and immunities of such, or vassals and slaves again?

Without coming to a vote on the amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills for the relief of James M. Love, Postmaster at Patriot, Indiana, and James F. Buckner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth district of Kentucky, were passed.

The bill reported on Monday last by Mr. Wright to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims was passed, with an amendment making the time January 1, 1877.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up. Among the amendments of the committee agreed to were the following: Increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Erie, Pa., from $40,000 to $50,000; for the improvement of the Illinois river from $40,000 to $50,000; for the improvement of the Upper Mississippi from $20,000 to $30,000, and providing that $7,000 thereof may be applied in constructing the necessary machinery for building wing dams; for the improvement of Rock Island rapids, Mississippi, $20,000 to $50,000; for the improvement of the Mississippi river opposite Dubuque; to enable the Secretary of War to ascertain the depth of water secured by Eads' improvement at South Pass from $15,000 to $24,000; and the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi from $100,000 to $150,000.

Amendments were concurred in that that portion of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers within and along the boundaries of Pittsburgh be placed under the engineer in charge of the Ohio river for a survey, estimate and report of the cost of a dyke from the upper end of Bloody Island, in the Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, to the wing dam opposite Brooklyn, Ill., and of the practicability and usefulness of such dyke, and for improving said river and its harbor; for the protection of lands on the east bank of said river against overflow and deflection and abrasion of the current of said river.

Mr. WRIGHT submitted amendments appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the harbor at Fort Madison, and $10,000 for the improvement of the rush chute and harbor at Burlington, Iowa. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, the appropriation of $10,000 for improving the harbor of Menimonee, Wis., was restored.

Mr. OGLESBY moved amendments providing that $30,000 of the $200,000 appropriated for improvement of the Mississippi river may be used to prevent the destruction of the banks between the foot of Dickey Island and the mouth of the Ohio river; also, appropriating $5,000 of the amount to protect the erosion of its banks near Cocuseo, in Illinois. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the appropriation of $15,000 was restored for the improvement of the harbor at Two Rivers, Wisconsin.

Mr. PADDOCK submitted an amendment providing that $45,000 of the $125,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers shall be expended in improving the Missouri river. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS said as this bill came from the House of Representatives, it appropriated $5,872,850. The Committee on Appropriations reduced that amount about $900,000, and then by amendments increasing the bill about $600,000, making an increase of about $36,000, as compared with the House bill. The Senate had deserted the Committee on Appropriations by reinstating all the provisions of the House bill which the committee recommended to strike out, and had added other amendments which made the sum total of the bill now about $7,000,000, and that was done in view of revised estimates of engineers. He submitted the following as a substitute for the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the sum of $4,000,000 is hereby appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, to be expended for the repair, extension, preservation and completion of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, under the Secretary of War; *provided*, that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause such expenditures to be made as to best serve the interests of commerce, and he is required to report to Congress at the opening of its December session all expenditures made under the provisions of this act up to that time in detail.

Mr. FERRY said he was sorry to say that all who voted for the amendments to this bill did not propose to be its friends. An attempt was now made to kill the bill, and the result would be, we would have no river or harbor bill this year. He hoped now the Senate would accept the bill as it came from the House, and asked the friends of the measure to waive all special improvements for their own localities.

Mr. THURMAN said Mr. Edmunds' substitute proposed to place $4,000,000 in the hands of a single officer for disbursement. He did not think the appropriation should be a political officer, but should be one wholly removed from politics. He gave notice that he would submit an amendment to strike out the Secretary of War and insert the Chief of Engineers. He was opposed, however, to placing so large an amount in the hands of any man, and moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to reduce the appropriations to $4,000,000.

Mr. FERRY moved an amendment instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report the House bill. He was willing to place himself upon the judgment of the House—the people's body.

Mr. HOWE opposed the recommittal of the bill, and said the Senate should have a voice in legislation.

Mr. GORDON hoped Mr. Ferry would withdraw his motion, and let the House bill be accepted by non-concurring in all the amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations or Committee of the Whole.

He accepted the suggestion and withdrew his motion.

Mr. ALLISON argued that the committee had acted in the interest of economy, but had not been sustained by the Senate.

Pending discussions, some private bills were presented, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon voting a pension to the widow of General Custer, Mr. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, asked leave also to introduce a bill granting a pension of eighty dollars per month to the father and mother of General Custer, and it was passed without a division.

Mr. CONGER moved that the Committee on Pensions be instructed to report a bill for the relief of the families of those who fell under General Custer, but Mr. JENKS objecting, the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Texas bill.

After a long discussion the committee voted on the bill by sections. The first section, providing for a military force on the Rio Grande, was amended in several particulars.

Mr. SMALLS offered an amendment providing that no troops shall be withdrawn from South Carolina so long as the militia of that State peacefully assembled, are assaulted, disarmed, taken prisoners and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men invading that State from the State of Georgia. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a newspaper statement of the Hamburg massacre of six colored men.

Mr. COCHRAN asked Mr. Smalls who was the author of the article was.

Mr. SMALLS replied that the letter was written to him by an eye witness, and he had sent it for publication.

Mr. COCHRAN—Who is the writer?

Mr. SMALLS—If the gentleman desires the name to be given in order that the writer may be killed, he will not get it from me. He is a lawyer in the town of Aiken.

Mr. CONGER charged that the cutting down of the army was to prevent troops being sent into the States where lawless men take the lives of peaceable citizens.

Mr. COX said the object of the amendment is to get up a cry through all this land that the Democracy are responsible for hate, spite and bloody shirtism are all that are in it.

Mr. HARTRIDGE said it was intended to subserve partisan purposes. The amendment did gross injustice to an honorable and gallant gentleman, General M. C. Butler, and to the people of Georgia. The people of Augusta had no immediate representative present. The hand of Providence was pressing heavily on the gifted gentleman [Stephens] and it was grievous for [Hartridge's] pride and pleasure to hear protest against such an imputation as that conveyed by the amendment upon a community distinguished for its intelligence, integrity, virtue and obedience to the law and the Constitution. No one regretted the unfortunate occurrences at Hamburg more than the people of Georgia did. Its newspapers (all Democratic) were demanding an investigation, and were stamping the matter with their condemnation. An investigation, ordered by the Governor of South Carolina, was now going on, and it would have been well to have waited till the results of that inquest were published before throwing such a firebrand into this assembly.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, eulogized General Butler as a chevalier *sans peur et sans reproche*.

Mr. RAINEY made an earnest appeal on behalf of his race, and asked what white men on military parade on the 4th of July would think of a demand by two men that they should break their ranks and let them pass? He asked the proud Southerners who boasted of their bravery and their chivalry if they would stand it, and did they expect negroes to stand it? Did they expect men of his race to submit to continual persecution and massacres? He asked the House, in the name of humanity and of God, to tell them whether they should be American citizens with all the rights and immunities of such, or vassals and slaves again?

Without coming to a vote on the amendment, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from the Bradford District—Latest and Most Reliable Statistics as to Development and Production.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BRADFORD, MCKEAN COUNTY, July 15, 1876.

Developments continue quite active in this portion of the oil region, and if its producing qualities are not pretty thoroughly tested this season, it will be from no lack of energy or enterprise on the part of those producers who are operating here.

During the month of June thirty-eight new wells were completed in this district, with an average production of about fifteen barrels per well. Of these one had a daily average yield of between fifty and sixty barrels; one produced between forty and fifty; five yielded between twenty and thirty barrels each daily; nine had a production of from fifteen to twenty barrels; seven did between ten and fifteen barrels, and twelve produced daily less than ten barrels per well. Three dry holes completed the list for the month.

The best strike was the Evans well, on the Clark farm, with a production of between fifty and sixty barrels. Two other wells come in on this property, one doing between twenty and thirty barrels, and the other producing from fifteen to twenty barrels a day.

On the Cochrott farm Emery & Co.'s new well was the next best strike of the month, yielding between forty and fifty barrels daily. On the same tract three parties completed another new well with a daily average production of from twenty-five to thirty barrels a day.

Jackson & Walker finished two fair wells on the Kennedy property, one of which yielded between twenty-five and thirty barrels, and the other about twenty barrels a day.

On the Cochrott farm the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company's new well is doing about twenty-five barrels. They torpedoed another of their wells on the tract a few days since, which was doing about fifteen barrels already, and the result is they have secured an increase in the production of the well to about sixty-five barrels a day.

On the Darius Emery farm Whitney & Co.'s well is yielding fifteen and twenty barrels a day at present.

On the Crocker farm the above named company's well is producing daily about ten barrels.

Emery & Co.'s well, on the A. N. Newell farm, is doing from twelve to fifteen barrels a day.

On the Seward farm Whitney & Co.'s new well is producing about thirty barrels daily.

Prentice & Co.'s new well, on the railroad lands, is doing between ten and fifteen barrels.

On the Clark farm Boyer & Co.'s new well is producing from ten to twenty barrels a day.

On the Ward farm the Enterprise Transit Company's new well is producing about twenty barrels a day at present.

Whitney & Co.'s new well, on the Brennan lot, is yielding in the neighborhood of ten barrels daily.

On Lewis run the Producers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company are drilling a new well, the result of which is looked forward to with considerable interest. It is located seven or eight miles south of the main producing section, and it will define the character of a considerable tract of territory. But even in the event of its proving an unsuccessful venture, other test wells will be put down, between that point and this locality. From present indications it will not be the fault of producers in this section if the character of the territory for oil producing purposes is not most thoroughly defined.

On the Cutting farm Emery & Co. are drilling two new wells.

The Mayor of Meadville refused to deliver the address of welcome to visitors on the Fourth, because the portrait of Lincoln was placed on the triumphal arch in company with that of Washington. The Mayor of Meadville is a Democrat—*and an ass.*

A Philadelphian used to rejoice in the possession of a pet copperhead snake, which, to say the least, was a questionable pet. He don't own it any more. A few days ago the pet bit him and for a day or two his life was in danger. The snake was killed.

A Chester county dairyman who had bought cows at $100 a head, with the expectation of selling butter at seventy-five cents a pound, was in Wilmington market on Tuesday morning, telling people that the Centennial was a humbug. Why, certainly.

Imperishable paving blocks that can be used for paving, building, sewers, tiles, etc., are manufactured at Conshohocken and Swedeland along the Reading Railroad. The blocks are made of stone and asphaltum and the machine turns out fifteen bricks per minute.

Mr. Bulger bought his first thermometer last week, and having read that when a thermometer was under 75 the weather was very pleasant for comfort, he pasted a big "0" on the wall and hung his weather indicator under it. But it didn't do a bit of good, he says.—*Norristown Herald.*

Mr. George Hill, a veteran of the war of 1812, resides in Albany township, Berks county. He is in his eighty-first year, and in the enjoyment of good health. He is a weaver by occupation and since last April has woven nine pieces of carpet. Every three months he walks to Tamaqua and back for the purpose of drawing his pension, the round distance being fourteen miles.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Weather warm and clear. Arrived—Parker and Morgan, Cincinnati; Gen. Millar, Memphis. Departed—Millar, Cincinnati; Parker, Memphis; Morgan, New Orleans. River fallen 7 inches; 7 feet in canal.

EVANSVILLE, July 16.—Weather cloudy, lowery and hot; mercury 90 to 95. River 2.9 feet and falling. Down—Glasgow and Grey Eagle. Up—Idlewild. No business.

CAIRO, July 16.—Arrived—Raven and Mitchell, Cincinnati; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Vint Shinkle, Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Grand Tower, Robin, Norton and Grand Lake, St. Louis; Future City, New Orleans. Down—Mountain, Pittsburgh; Queen City, Helena and Future City, St. Louis; Vint Shinkle, Cincinnati; Robin and Raven, Ohio river; Arkansas Belle, Evansville; Mitchell, New Orleans. River 33 feet 4 inches and falling. Heavy rain; mercury 90.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Arrived—John A. Sender and Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans; Johnson, Louisville; Grand Republic, Minneapolis, St. Paul. River risen 5 inches. Weather clear and very hot.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—River 10 feet 10 inches and falling. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Cons Millar, Memphis. Weather clear and warm.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—River fell 1 inch; now 24 feet 5 inches. Maximum thermometer 91. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati. Departed—Maude, Vicksburg; Ste. Genevieve, St